

Stylish Footwear For Men, Ladies and Children

ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES, ALL THE TIME

When in need of good shoes visit my store and you will get the best that money can buy. For the remainder of the week I shall hold a sale, prices will range as follows:



All \$5.50 Hanan shoes	\$4.98
All \$5.00 shoes	\$4.48
All \$4.00 shoes	\$3.48
All \$3.50 shoes	\$2.98
All \$3.00 shoes	\$2.48
All \$2.50 shoes	\$1.98
All \$2.25 shoes	\$1.79

10 Per Cent. Off On All Children's Shoes.

Remember this sale will last
just the remainder of
this week.

Just received a New Up-to-Date
Line of Children's Shoes,
they are swell.



Always buy your SHOES where you can get them repaired, by a First-Class Shoemaker. "Cheapest place to buy good Shoes."

CITY SHOE STORE

CHAS. FREDRICKSON, Prop.

TWELFTH Annual Fair of the Oneida Co. Agricultural So.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday,

AUG. 21-4

Rhineland, Wis.

All Departments in the Premium
List are thoroughly revised and ex-
tended and several New Departments
added.

For further particulars see the ANNUAL FAIR
BOOK. Write or call for one.

Arthur Taylor, Sec.

214 Clark Street

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

BARNUM & BAILEY SHOWED TO BIG CROWDS

Every Train Brought Great Crowds
From Neighboring Towns. Over
Eight Thousand People Present.

The Barnum & Bailey show, yesterday, brought out throngs of people from this entire region. No doubt the former reputation of the big show was the cause of this vast assemblage. It is a big show, and takes eighty cars to transport it. The menagerie is especially good, on account of the large number of rare and curious animals. One seldom sees so large a number of elephants and camels in a single show.

The horses were numerous and showed excellent training. All of the animals showed good care. The people of the show were orderly and systematic in their various duties and showed how a great system can be managed.

The work of the trained animals was first-class; especially good was the acting of the seals and the elephants. The feats of the acrobats and trapeze performers fell short of what might be expected in a show of this magnitude, as most of the small shows are quite up to their standard. Although Barnum & Bailey are said to have the most wonderful lady trapeze performer in the world she failed to make a hit here. In fact most circus goers felt that the only superiority of Barnum & Bailey outside of the menagerie and one or two specialties lay in the increased size and number of performers. Gollmar's fully equal them in ring work.

There was a small number present in the evening and those who went criticized the show unmercifully. They say the performance lasted but one hour and the spectators were constantly annoyed by the laborers packing for shipment the tent apparatus. The circus business in general is in such perfection at the present time that perhaps we expect too much of the big shows.

BASE BALL.

WITTENBERG 0, RHINELANDER 9
The base ball game at the Fair Grounds last Sunday showed great improvement of the Rhinelanders. A few weeks ago the Wittenberg team defeated the Rhinelanders by a score of five to three. Practically the same team was defeated Sunday by the Rhinelanders by a score of nine to nothing. This shows what practice and organization will do. Stemmens of the Rhinelanders team pitched good ball and was well supported by the whole team. One of the features of the game was the three base hit by Reed. The following is the schedule:

RHINELANDER	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
G. O'Mella	3b	4	2	1	1	0
J. Sohr	c	3	1	2	0	0
Papenfuss	c	3	0	1	2	0
J. Stemmens	p	4	1	0	1	4
St. Germain	1b	3	1	1	21	0
Richards	r	4	0	1	0	0
Reed	2b	3	3	1	2	0
Jennings	1	4	1	3	0	0
Acker	ss	4	0	0	1	1
Totals	32	0	9	28	10	0

WITTENBERG	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Harthaben	2b	4	0	2	5	1
Timans	c	4	0	1	12	3
Meekes	r	3	0	1	0	0
Hill	3b	3	0	0	2	0
G. Timans	1b	3	0	0	4	0
Hartwig	1	3	0	1	1	0
Thelax	ss	3	0	0	3	1
Foncks	p	3	0	0	0	0
Gates	c	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	0	6	24	0

Wittenberg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Rhineland 3 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 9

A. Hartwig cut first base. Three base hits, Reed; three base hit, Harthaben; bases on ball, Foncks three; struck out by Stemmens ten, Foncks eight; stolen bases, Sohr 1, Papenfuss 1, Stemmens 1, Reed 1. Umpire, Roler; time 1:45.

The schedule for the remainder of the base ball season is as follows: Antigo August 4 at Rhineland; Ironwood August 10 and 11 at Ironwood; Antigo August 18 at Antigo; Ironwood August 24 and 25 at Rhineland; Escanaba September 1 at Rhineland. The competing teams are among the strongest of the state outside the league. The game next Sunday with Antigo will be one of the strongest of the season. Each team has great confidence in its power to win.

The Rhinelanders reuters think their line up entitles them to win and Antigo feels exactly the same way. Among the large number of Antigo people at the circus, there seemed to be a general confidence in the result of next Sunday's game. And our boys feel usually confident. There will be a large number of reuters here from Antigo. If Rhinelanders does her duty, there will be a large number of reuters at the Fair Grounds to encourage the Rhinelanders team to victory. Remember the date Sunday August 4 at the Fair Grounds at 3:45 p. m.

DRESS MAKING PARLORS CLOSED.
Miss Quinlan has closed her dress making parlors for August. They will be open again September first.

WEDDINGS.

Below are accounts of weddings of two former Rhinelanders young people Harry C. Premo and Miss Mable Josephine Premo, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. O. Kincaid now visiting at Woodstock, Oregon.

McCURTISON-PREMO.
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Premo of 404 Almsworth Ave., Portland, Oregon, was the scene of a pretty home wedding on Tuesday evening, June 18th, when their daughter Mabel Josephine was united in marriage to Samuel Austin McCutcheon. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Premo, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. About 30 guests were present among them were quite a number of former Rhinelanders people. The young couple will reside in Woodstock, Oregon.

PREMO-HALLOCK.
One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallock 408 Eastern Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., when some forty friends witnessed the marriage of their daughter, Eva Geraldine to Harry C. Premo.

The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of cream Japanese silk over tulle and carried bride's roses. The bride is one of the most charming young ladies of that city and is also an accomplished musician and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. The groom is a rising young business man having been employed by the Pittsburgh Steamship Company for the past three years, his departure will be greatly regretted. The bride couple left on the 5 o'clock train for Portland, Oregon, where they will make their future home.

GAS PLANT A REALITY.

The gas company of this city has been incorporated as The Oneida Gas Company of Rhinelanders. Messrs. R. G. Lowell, Ely Sterling and A. L. Hefner incorporators. The capital stock is thirty thousand dollars. The contract has already been let for the construction of the plant to Warner & Pettigrew of Fox Lake and the work is to be completed November first. Already some of the pipe has been laid.

This will be welcome news to the people of this city. Already many are looking forward to the time when they can have gas ranges for the kitchens.

Without doubt all new homes will be wired and piped for both systems of lighting. We are glad to see men show the courage displayed by the Gas Company who are installing a gas plant in the face of the fact that a good electric light plant is already in operation. Surely all the modern improvements which have been installed the past few years, make Rhineland a desirable residence town. A public water system, a sewer system, fine macadam streets, cement sidewalks and a good electric lighting system and now a new gas plant.

GROCERIES CONSOLIDATE

B. L. Horr Sells Half Interest in Corner Grocery to W. J. Shannon.

Monday morning the popular Corner Grocery opened up for business under a new name, and the firm in future will be known as Horr & Shannon. This fact will be somewhat a surprise to the many customers of the store, but not entirely so to the close friends of Mr. B. L. Horr, who have known for some time that he was endeavoring to shape his affairs so as to spend at least a part of his time out of doors, the steady confinement of the store business being detrimental to his health.

Mr. Horr retains a half interest in the store, but the active management will be assumed by Mr. Shannon who has a thorough knowledge of the business in every detail, is a close buyer and a model store keeper which can be attested to by the fact that he has been a successful merchant in the town for a good many years. The two stores will be consolidated under the above firm name and the stocks which are of the highest quality which the market offers will be added to making it one of the best stocked groceries for staple and fancy goods in northern Wisconsin.

Both Mr. Horr and Mr. Shannon wish to state to their patrons that while the stores have been consolidated, the accounts of each will be kept separate each to collect all outstanding indebtedness to them individually and paying all outstanding bills against their respective stores.

All bills due B. L. Horr may be paid at the store and receipts will be given. He asks you to give this your prompt attention, as he wishes to close up the accounts as quickly as possible.

The Corner Grocery under Mr. Horr's proprietorship has gained a enviable reputation for "Good Things to Eat" and the result has been a patronage enjoyed by few stores in this line of business.

The Wausau Business College wants you for a student.

ARRAIGNS CIRCUS.

Sermon Given By Rev. Thos. W. Gales

Due to the fact that circuses were sent out last week which caused much comment and considerable criticism we print the substance of a sermon given by Rev. Thomas W. Gales at the First Baptist Church last Sunday evening. The announcements called forth a crowded house and the people present seemed much interested in the sermon. Mr. Gales aimed to show that the influence of the circus is evil rather than good. We leave it to our readers to decide for themselves whether he proved his case or not. The following is the sermon:

My text will be found in the first Epistle of John, the second chapter and the sixth verse, "He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk even as he walked."

The reasons that caused this sermon to be prepared were three, I saw a Christian woman come to me last week with the question that has since been on almost every tongue in Rhineland, "Would Jesus go to the Circus?" I told her that I would give that question consideration and answer it later. And a gentleman very kindly offered me two complimentary tickets, which I had to accept or reject, and I must give a logical reason for my decision in that matter. 3rd. My own children came to me with the question "Papa may we go to the circus?" (a voice, "let them go.")

These three incidents suggested the preparation of the sermon you will hear tonight. Some years ago P. T. Barnum said "American people like to be humbugged." Think of it, you look like intelligent American citizens, think of a man of the intelligence of Mr. Barnum, and he was intelligent, making a statement like that. "The American people like to be humbugged," and then he proceeded to humbug them; and you are going some of you, next Wednesday to give your time and your money to an institution which was organized for the avowed purpose of humbugging the intelligent people of this great land.

The Barnum and Bailey circus is a great fake. It is composed of actors and actresses who come from the very worst class of men and women notorious for their looseness and vile immoral habits, nine out of ten, if not ninety nine out of a hundred are from the lowest of the low and no decent man or woman would associate with them. They are dangerous people, yes the circus will bring to our town hundreds of lawless men and women. When a child in the cradle there came a circus to a vacant lot a block or so from our house; two of the performers had a fight, one chased the other up the street, into our house, where the man with a large bowie knife was captured by the police.

The circus is in not a single feature uplifting; it caters to the very lowest passions and impulses of humanity. In my hand is a magazine The Circus Realm, which has been scattered broadcast, in it I read these amongst many other things, "If you feel an added interest in the men and women who, to afford you thrilling interest, daily risk their lives in the circus arena, this magazine has accomplished its mission." Risk their lives, reckless of death and peril in the deliriously dangerous sport of ski-sailing, or the dip-of-death, a somersault in an automobile, so hazardous that no accident insurance company would take a risk upon the life of the handsome American girl who is the heroine of the thrilling feat. Or the men who turn somersaults and other dangerous feats on bicycles in the air. I say that if you countenance these things, and contribute your money to support them, that if an accident does occur, and they are occurring almost constantly, then you are as guilty of the blood of the one killed, as would be the assassin who plunged his knife into his victim. Would Jesus go as a sightseer to a circus? I say no, I don't believe he would, do you?

Again this magazine and the bill boards show women who are to perform at this circus, in costumes that are a disgrace to the decency of the womanhood of our country. Would you like to see your wife, your sister, your daughter, shamelessly exhibiting her person before thousands of men? I say it is a disgrace and the one who taught purity, love and nobility, Jesus Christ would not countenance it, but on the other hand, I believe it would cause him pain and sorrow.

There is one item in this book which I consider the best of all the advertising of this well advertised show, it is headed "Pastor Indorses Circus:" "It was Rev. Dr. J. I. Crippen, who is known all over Iowa as one of the most influential men of the church, who dared to stand up before a large audience assembled in the Methodist church of Eldora last Sunday night and declared for the show of thrilling feats and brilliant costumes. Standing before his large audience he ex-

claimed: "There are too few vacations today for the average business man and the hard working farmer. I know the Methodist discipline declares against a member of the church attending a circus, but if I was an overworked farmer and had managed through the tollsome sweat to get a little ahead in the financial world I would enjoy some recreation and when the circus came to town I would take my family and make every effort to see the show."

Notice, he says, "I know the Methodist discipline declares against a member of the church attending a circus." Think of it, a minister of the Gospel dragging the discipline of his church, which he is in honor bound to support. The cause of which he is an advocate and the name of Christ, in the mud, I say shame on him, he is a disgrace to the ministry, and an insult to the church of which he is a member. We are Ambassadors for Christ, we represent him here, and shall we countenance these disgraceful scenes that make up the performance called a circus.

The animals, surely a brilliant thought, God's wonderful creations used as a bait, and by cruelty and hardness brought under control, that they might trap the dollars of you intelligent American citizens; they are nothing but a bait, you go to see the animals, but you remain in the animal tent a very short time; be honest, you go to see the show.

It turns the head of the old and young. Here in this magazine is the story of a boy, Jim Dudley was his name, the circus came to his town, his "daddy" rented the show lot, and when the show left, Jim Dudley went with it.

Mothers, fathers, is that the ideal you have for your son? Is you boy or girl to leave home and mingle with the vice and crime that is the normal life of the hundreds of so-called artists, who compose the circus crew, may God forbid. Would Jesus go to the circus—did he leave his home in glory to come to our earth, to be born in the lowly manger, that he might do such things? No, a thousand times no. See him as he grows in favor with God and man; see him as he goes about ministering to the lame, the blind, the sick, giving light, life and salvation; see him in the garden alone weeping over the sins of his people; see him as they lash his back and crown him with thorns; see him on the rugged road to the cross; see him as they drive the nails through his quivering flesh and raise him high, for you and for me, a ransom the price of our pardon. And see him as God rolls away the stone and by his mighty power calls from the grave the King of glory, alive, to live forever more, to live in you and me. Our bodies the temple of his holy spirit, that where we go and what we do he must do as he said, "I am with you always." Oh, Christian friends, those who claim the name of Christ, and with the others, I am not dealing tonight. Will you force the one who promised never to leave you, to go with you to witness this great insult to his name. Would Jesus go to the circus—and in view of these and many other reasons, I say in all candor, no, I believe he would not, will you?

Why Not Get the Best.
The Best Is the Cheapest.

We manufacture or prepare
all the goods we advertise and
use only the very best materials.

TABLES FOR ADULTS AND
CHILDREN.

NAGLE'S
26 BROWN ST. 'PHONE 62-1.

Gravel Sand

GRAVEL—The best in
the city for concrete and
cement work. Also

SAND—For mason
work.

Will be delivered
promptly to all parts
of the city.

Mrs. Jas. L. Blackmer
PHONE 245-1.

MEATS

H. Holzshuh's

The best of meats at
right prices and first-
class service.

We are here to
stay and want your
trade.

To the farmers of Oneida County:
I have secured the agency for the
purest brand Paris Green manufac-
tured. Get my prices. J. J. Reardon.

Rickmire's Land Agency

12 room, 2 story house and lot, waterworks in house, on Messer Street. \$1250.00.

5 and 10 acre lots for sale within 20 minutes walk of the court house. Call for prices and terms.

80 acres 1 1/2 miles from city limits, considerable wood can be cut from same. Price only \$800.00

Good building lot in same block of Curran school. \$325.00

80 acres 1 mile from city limits. Fine spring on land, \$1,000.00.

New 7 room house with stone basement, waterworks and sewer and lot well located on Mason St. \$1550.00.

Lot of 44 acres with considerable timber and wood and fronting on Lake Julia. \$1000.00.

House and fractional lot, North Side. \$300.00

Good building lot, 3 blocks from Court House, only \$150.00

Good building lot with stone basement and well on Mason St. Only \$275.00.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LAW, INSURANCE, LOANS,
RENTS COLLECTED.

A. P. RICKMIRE, Prop.

Shepard Block.

Walker & Orr Insurance

Law Loans
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Surety Bonds

Office Rooms 10-11 Mar. State Bank Bldg.
Telephone 24-2.

NAGLE'S ICE CREAM PARLORS

Ice Cream Soda (Plain).....5c
Ice Cream with crushed fruit.....10c
Ice Cream with Walnuts.....10c
BY QUART 25c. BEST MADE.

Why Not Get the Best.
The Best Is the Cheapest.

We manufacture or prepare
all the goods we advertise and
use only the very best materials.

TABLES FOR ADULTS AND
CHILDREN.

NAGLE'S
26 BROWN ST. 'PHONE 62-1.

THE NEW NORTH.
L. W. L. & Co., Publishers.
P. A. LOWELL, Editor and Manager.
R. H. W. L. - WISCONSIN
NEWS OF A WEEK
TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

Senator Borah began the closing address for the state in the Haywood trial, resenting the attacks of counsel for the defense on his associate, Mr. Hawley, asserting the trial had been absolutely fair and denying that the state of Idaho was making any fight on labor or the poor.

Clarence Darrow, of counsel for Haywood, bitterly denouncing Orchard, J. H. Hawley, and every one else connected with the prosecution of Haywood, answered at education and the constitution and pleaded eloquently for labor as against capital.

Pursuing the theory of vengeance as Orchard's motive for the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, E. F. Richardson argued that Orchard was in the employ of the Pinkerton detective agency when he killed Steunenberg, and that the murder was a part of a conspiracy to hang Haywood. This sudden departure was followed by a tremendous denunciation of Capt. James McParland and the Pinkertons and passionate vituperation of Orchard, Gov. Gooding of Idaho, Senator Borah, Gov. Peabody of Colorado; in fact, all who have acted on the side of the prosecution of Haywood came in for a share of the avalanche of Richardson's tirade.

MISCELLANEOUS

Helena, Ida and Lida Conley, sisters, and Wyandotte Indians, began an armed guard over the graves of their ancestors in Huron cemetery in Kansas City, Kan., recently ordered sold by the government, and threaten to shoot the first person who may attempt to remove the bodies.

Jewish women attacked kosher butcher shops in Philadelphia's ghetto because the price of meat was raised, and in the resulting riots many persons were clubbed and arrested.

Third Officer Hawley of the wrecked steamer Columbia, whose sworn report of the disaster, filed with the federal inspectors, charged Capt. Hansen of the San Pedro with refusing to aid in the rescue of the stricken passengers, is now charged by survivors who occupied the same boat with him with conduct more cruel than that specified by him in his formal report.

Margaret Magill at Clinton, Ill., said her mother committed suicide, and exonerated her father and stepmother from all blame.

Jacob Steiner, one of the prominent pioneers of the head of the lakes region, is dead at his home in Superior, Wis., aged 68.

Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, visited the strike centers in the Mesaba country and decided that state troops were not needed.

Henry A. Hutchings, of Illinois, was appointed a special agent of the Indian bureau to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

Dependent because he was hopelessly afflicted with locomotor ataxia, Henry C. Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly auditor of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, committed suicide in St. Louis by shooting.

Angered because her husband refused to praise her for saving money on purchases for their store and for recent heavy sales, Mrs. Anna Lowe, of Little Rock, Ark., poured a gallon of coal oil on her head and burned herself to death.

At Otter Lake, Mich., three persons lost their lives when lightning struck the hardware store of W. S. Henningway, exploding a quantity of dynamite.

An attempt to blow up the residence of Mont Tennes, of Chicago, the professional operator of gambling houses, was made with a bomb which did little damage.

Ten thousand residents of the St. Elizabeth district, Jamaica, are suffering from the lack of sufficient food and the government officials are under duress.

Chester B. Rynyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust company, who defaulted in the amount of \$100,000, pleaded guilty at New York to the indictment charging him with grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Charles Warner, a former merchant, while insane shot and killed Miss Estelle Norling in a New York store.

Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, has pledged the American minister at Constantinople that no recurrence of the recent bomb explosion will be permitted.

Fourteen persons are in a serious condition as the result of eating poisoned ice cream at a family gathering at Mayfield, Ky.

James Wilson, colored, died of fright in Cincinnati after being chased by the police and an excited mob. He was wanted for shooting a white man.

Trying to collect an alleged debt of 25 cents cost Frank Vollmer, a young man of Knoxville, Tenn., his life. He was killed by Amos Oglesby, who was arrested.

Good crops in Delaware and Maryland are having the effect of raising the salaries of preachers.

Hoochman Tawshanjian, a wealthy Armenian importer of New York, was killed by a fellow countryman because he had refused to help finance a revolt against Turkey.

Premier Clemenceau and Gen. Picquart made an ascension in the French army airship La Patrie.

The Missouri board of railroad and warehouse commissioners announced that its recent order, limiting the speed of trains on the Missouri Pacific line to 30 miles an hour, would be canceled.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has officially opened its Mitchell-Black Hills line, a distance of 190 miles.

Jacob Steiner, one of the prominent pioneers of the head of the lakes region, is dead at his home in Superior, Wis., aged 68.

Arnold Cress was arrested at Muncie, Ind., charged with complicity in the Speer poisoning at Lima, O. A letter in his possession addressed to Mrs. Speer called her "sweetheart."

Los Angeles, Cal., will attempt to collect taxes from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies on the ground of their occupancy of the streets. On this ground the former has been assessed \$100,000 and the latter \$50,000.

George Hayes, a farmer of Oxford township, New York, killed his wife and then informed her that he had taken strychnine with his tea. He died in agony before physicians arrived.

Girls in Cleveland are reported to have taken to cigarette smoking to ward off mosquitoes.

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the New York assay office, who has been in the service of the government for 50 years or more, has presented his resignation to Director Roberts, of the mint.

Twenty independent cigar manufacturers of Havana, Cuba, have decided to raise the price of cigars, charging American money instead of Spanish gold. This step is likely to be followed soon by all.

Citizens of Hibbing, Minn., bitterly opposed the strike of iron miners and protected men who desired to work. The Western Federation of Miners was denounced at a mass meeting.

A violent wind, rain and thunder storm did great damage in Pittsburgh and vicinity and Wheeling, W. Va., had a cloudburst.

In a head-on collision between two traction cars on the Cleveland & Southwestern line at Elyria, O., three persons were probably fatally injured and a score of others received injuries of a minor nature.

Every adult male in the town of Kerkova, Hungary, emigrated to the United States and the municipal offices are filled by women, in violation of the law of the country.

Two men were killed and five others seriously injured by the falling of a second-story building at the Pittsburgh and Conneaut dock at Conneaut, O.

The story told by Avanza Amadeo and Guborzi Olindo, Italians, who said they had been held in slavery for 22 months on a Mississippi plantation and had just escaped, caused United States District Attorney Hodge at St. Louis to institute an investigation into the alleged peonage.

A committee of citizens of Ottawa, Ont., compelled the removal of some American flags that had been used in decorating the city hall for a carnival.

Trunk line representatives decided to continue the policy of granting excursion rates for special occasions in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Three young women, of Helena, Mont., the Misses Bertha and Fredrika Volker and Miss Kenton Kepner, have been appraised that after three years' litigation in German courts they have been recognized as the heirs to the estate of their grandfather, valued at \$40,000,000.

Dr. J. T. Kilbrow, a prominent young physician of Mobile, Ala., was killed in an automobile accident.

Twenty-five hundred people were thrown into a fatal panic at the Litchfield-Hillsboro Chautauque grounds when a furious electrical storm occurred. Mrs. William Rink, of Hillsboro, was killed by lightning and seven were seriously hurt.

Acting Secretary Newberry accepted the bid of C. E. Boudrow, of San Francisco, who offered \$9,200 for the old wooden sloop-of-war Marlon.

Gov. Comer of Alabama signed the anti-shiping bill, which prevents shipments of liquor into prohibition territory, and the house passed the "early closing" bill.

A flood of printed and illustrated postal cards is reaching President Roosevelt daily urging him to become a candidate for a third term.

The Elks' committee on awards has announced that the Cincinnati lodge won the first prize of \$250 for registering the greatest number of women at the reunion in Philadelphia, Brooklyn was second and Buffalo third.

William E. McLaughlin, a recluse living on a small farm in Crane's hollow, a few miles from Amsterdam, N. Y., was found dead in his home with eight stab wounds in his body. He was estimated to be worth \$75,000.

Recent murders and depredations committed by the gypsies may cause Hungary to take drastic steps against the 50,000 nomads in the country.

Less than 20 per cent. of persons who fled climes in the recent Hunley (Mont.) land drawing have registered their claims.

Frank Tilford of New York celebrated his birthday by giving an outing to 760 "little mothers"—poor girls who bear home burdens.

Augustus Rodney MacDonough, son of the late Commodore Thomas MacDonough, of the United States navy, who was in charge of the United States fleet in the battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814, is dead at his home in New York. He was 87 years old.

Mad. Eugene Coffin, U. S. A., died at Manila from blood poisoning, his arm having been infected by handling money as paymaster.

Karl Hani, a brilliant young law professor, of Washington, D. C., was condemned to death at Karlsruhe, Germany, after a five days' trial for the murder of his wife's mother, Frau Mollter, a wealthy resident of Baden, in that city November 6 last.

Ignacio Campesano, his wife, Mrs. Maria, Campesano, who were tried at Indianapolis, La., on the charge of murdering the kidnapped Lamana child, were sentenced to serve life terms.

Mark Twain arrived at New York from England, in good health and spirits.

The president of Santo Domingo has had his salary raised from \$6,400 to \$10,000 a year, Washington is informed. Good times prevail in the republic.

George B. Ross, a well-known hotel man of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting in a room in the Chicago Athletic club.

The post office at Maronago, Ind., was robbed of \$1,000 in money and stamps.

William Cricket, mayor of Oakbrook, Ill., died suddenly of heart disease.

The unveiling of a monument to Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, in Indianapolis, was the occasion of a large gathering of veterans of the civil war. Among those attending were Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks and Gen. R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

William J. Semonin, retiring county clerk, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., on a charge of embezzlement, it being alleged that he is short in his accounts as clerk of Jefferson county in a sum approximating from \$45,000 to \$50,000. The arrest was made at the instance of Mayor Hingham and caused a great sensation.

A syndicate of Kentuckians bought about 700,000 bushels of Kentucky blue grass seed, practically all there is in the country.

One private was killed and three other soldiers injured at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., by the premature explosion of a blank charge during a sham battle.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco company, was married to Mrs. Nannette Holt Inman in Brooklyn.

The New York authorities were informed that H. R. Tavshanjian, the rug merchant who was murdered, was one of ten wealthy Armenians who had been marked for slaughter if they failed to give up \$10,000 each to a blackmailing band of their countrymen.

Col. Will Vays of Louisville, a noted song writer and newspaper man, died as a result of a paralytic stroke sustained in the Inglethorpe theater fire in Chicago.

Attorney General Jackson of Kansas filed criminal proceedings against the International Harvester company, alleging eight distinct violations of the anti-trust law.

Short in his accounts and pressed by his employers to make a settlement, George H. Herkey, city salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Tolbert & Warfield, of Sioux City, Ia., shot himself and died instantly.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor, of Brooklyn, who has but one arm, plunged into Lake Hopateong and brought two drowning young women ashore.

Fire in Victoria, B. C., destroyed five blocks and many detached buildings, involving a loss of a quarter of a million dollars.

The musicians' union of Columbus, O., has petitioned Secretary Taft to stop free band concerts at the federal barracks, the argument being that the concerts compete with resorts where union bands are employed.

Several scores of persons were drowned when the steamer Columbia sank in Shelter Cove off the California coast, after colliding with the steam schooner San Pedro. The victims came from many states of the union.

Sixteen more survivors of the Columbia-San Pedro collision landed at Shelter Cove in a boat. Ninety-seven persons were still unaccounted for.

Miss Florence Gray, 20 years old, shot and killed her sweetheart, Frank Brown, in her house at Michigan City, Ind. The shooting was the result of a jealous quarrel.

Bishop John H. Vincent in a speech at Coffeyville, Kan., attacked revivals. He said the sensational methods used often do more harm than good.

The Post-Examiner announced the engagement of Count Giulio Seini and Mary T. Gayley of New York, daughter of the vice president of the United States Steel corporation.

Following a quarrel Mrs. Alta Bruce, aged 18 years, a bride of several weeks, was shot and killed at her home in Camden, N. J., by her husband, Frederick Bruce, who then turned the revolver upon himself and inflicted probably fatal injuries.

A heavy passenger train from Chicago on the Wisconsin Central narrowly escaped being hurled into the river at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

More than a dozen persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Pennsylvania railroad. An express train ran into a freight train in the fog. Nine will die.

Gov. Folk granted a respite of 30 days to "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington, under sentence to be hanged at Clayton, Mo., on July 25 for the murder of James P. McCann.

Miss Helen Mudgean, of New York, died of injuries received in an automobile accident in which her fiancé, Dr. E. J. Gallagher, was killed.

About 400 miners were killed by an explosion in a Japanese colliery.

The Knox Automobile company, of Springfield, Mass., made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors. Lack of immediate capital is said to be the cause of the assignment.

After a brief illness, due to the excessive heat, Capt. Bart E. Lincoln, promoter and capitalist of Dubuque, Ia., died at a Memphis, Tenn., hotel.

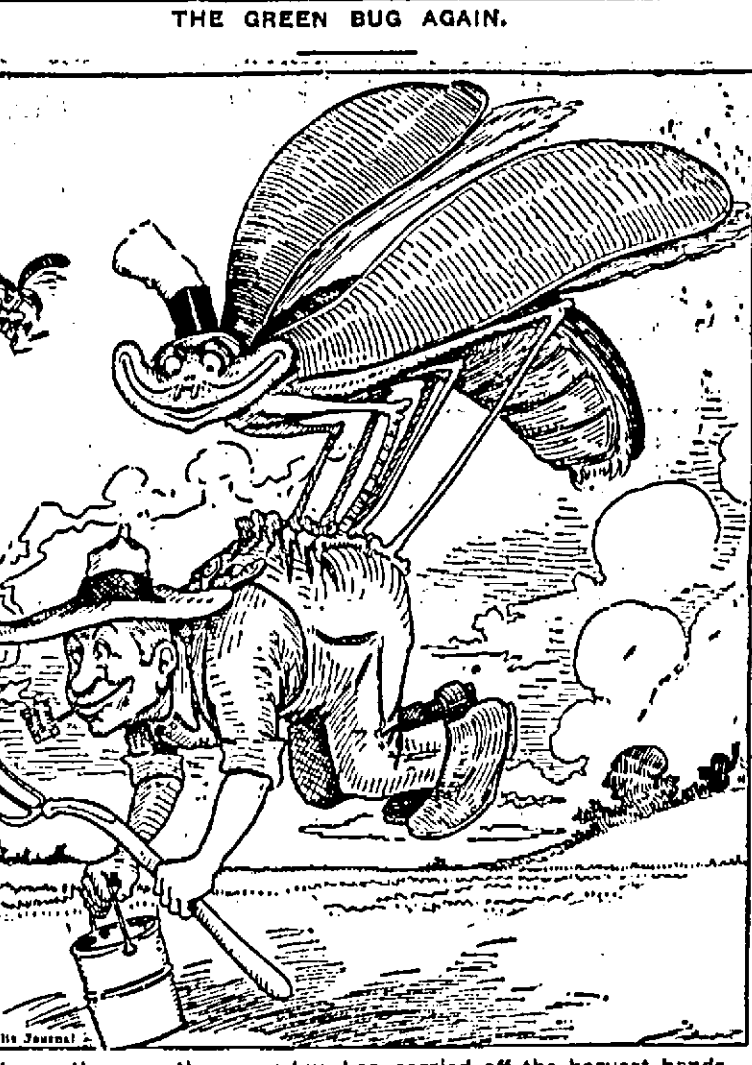
While fowling on the Ozarks were fighting on the Frisco tracks at Stanton, Mo., a fast train, running at the rate of 50 miles an hour, plowed into the group, killing William Williams, 23 years old.

The Chicago limited on the North-western railway ran into the rear of a meat train and a half mile west of Belle Plaine, Ill., killing an Idaho stockman and injuring two others.

Lawrence Petrovitch and Mrs. George Wolf were killed by the heat at Valparaiso, Ind.

After frustrating an attempted coup d'etat by the deposed Korean emperor and seizing the palace and government arsenals, the Japanese in Seoul declared they had gained control of the situation.

Henry Seutechen, a farmer who lived near Nunda, Mich., went insane, murdered his paralytic son, his wife and his foster father-in-law with an ax, attempted suicide and was shot dead by a neighbor whose life he threatened.



And now they say the green bug has carried off the harvest hands.

POLICE DISCOVER PLOT TO KILL CZAR

PLANS OF RAILROAD AND ROYAL YACHT FOUND IN SUSPECTED HOUSE.

Formation of New Organization to Murder the Emperor Is Suspected—Russian Colonel Assassinated by Mutinous Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—Another plot against the czar has been discovered, according to the police, through a raid on a suspected house here.

Plans of the Baltic railroad over which the czar contemplates a short journey in the near future, and of the imperial yacht Alexandria, were found.

Other papers, the officers say, indicate a new organization has been formed to accomplish the monarch's assassination. The head of the organization is now in prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Several men and women found in the houses were arrested.

Arrests Near in Former Plot. The authorities will soon be in a position, as a result of investigations, to issue indictments and cause arrests in the case of the recent plot against the life of Emperor Nicholas.

It is now known that women took the leading parts in this conspiracy. The principals are Mme. Feodosoff, wife of a well-known St. Petersburg lawyer; a woman called "Comrade Nina," alias Ustrova, who took the most prominent part in the activities; and who succeeded in escaping to a foreign country; Boris Nikitenko, a retired naval lieutenant; Naumoff, a mail clerk; Enme, an instructor in the Imperial gymnasium, and three lawyers, Brusoff, Chialbroff and Zavadsky.

Assassinated Russian Colonel. Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, July 27.—Col. Dobrowsky, commander of the Two Hundred and First Infantry, has been shot and killed by a soldier of his own regiment. The assassin is an ex-soldier of the mutinous battleship Tri Sviatitella. He fired three times from a rifle.

Ground Shaken Under Smelter. Prescott, Ariz., July 27.—The United Verde smelter at Jerome, Ariz., is closed down on account of the sinking of the ground upon which it is built. Reports from there are to the effect that the shutdown is only temporary, but considerable uneasiness is felt, as the smelter is built over underground workings of a great copper deposit. Fear is expressed that the plant may fall through. It has been sinking more or less during the past five years.

Lightning Envelopes Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 27.—One of the most remarkable electrical storms ever known in this city occurred Friday morning between 2:30 and three o'clock. Vivid flashes of lightning occurred every few seconds, making it appear almost like a continuous flash. The peals of thunder were terrific. Reports of damages have not yet begun to come in, owing to the interruption of telephonic communication.

Heat Drives Millionaire to Suicide. New York, July 27.—After writing a letter in which he said: "The heat is driving me crazy," Ernest Simon, a millionaire silk manufacturer of Lyons, France, shot himself while seated before a mirror in his room in the Imperial hotel. He died in the New York hospital.

Royal Italian Heir Is Expected. Turin, July 27.—Official announcement is made that the accouchement of Helene is expected in a few months. Three children have already been born to the royal Italian couple.

He Didn't Forget. Hearing my little nephew say his evening prayer is a big contract, for Solomon's at the dedication of the temple was shorter than his average, says a writer in Harper's. But there's nothing mean about the child, and he belongs, on both sides of his house, to a big family, his individual petitions for all those who have a drop of his blood in their veins and everyone who has married into the family, are exhaustive and exhausting. Sometimes he lags and "begins all over again."

One night, after hearing what would have fired the patience of Job, I thought I saw signs of a broken thread of petition, and fearing the child might stipulate that he "begin again," I suggested as a proper finale—"and God bless all my dear friends." But he started up with red cheeks and a stamp of the small foot.

"You've got no business to say that to me, auntie," he cried. "I hadn't forgotten. I only stopped to get my wind!"

Hard luck never misses an opportunity to take a fall out of a soft snapper.

BORAH WEAVES NET AROUND DEFENDANT

SENATOR MAKES CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN TRIAL OF WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

ASSERTS CONSPIRACY; ORCHARD ONLY TOOL

Counsel for Prosecution Shows Intimacy of Assassins with Leaders of Miners' Union—Crowds Clamor to Hear Address.

Boise, Idaho, July 27.—"Watch these five men—Slipkins, Orchard, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone—Steunenberg is to die in 30 days. Watch them. We have got them together. They are moving to the scene."

This was the dramatic climax reached Friday morning in the Haywood trial, when for an hour and a half Senator Borah, making the last argument in the Haywood case, had woven carefully on the mesh of his net. The theme was conspiracy—the essence of the case of the state of Idaho in its effort to show that Harry Orchard was only the tool of Haywood when he killed the former governor.

"Now watch this quintette," he cried, triumphantly, having laid his foundation, piece by piece, using only the testimony of witnesses for the defense, picking it out from a mass of mixed material, he showed the intimacy between Orchard and the highest officers of the federation.

The argument of the morning centered in Caldwell, but the scenes changed rapidly, each flash showing an officer, a friend or a member of the Western Federation of Miners the confidante and intimate of Harry Orchard.

Crime Motive from Denver. In laying the foundation for his argument of conspiracy, Senator Borah pointed out that Orchard went to Caldwell from Denver, fresh from association with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who regarded Steunenberg as an enemy.

He then touched upon the fact that Marian Moore, an officer of the Western Federation, admitted in testifying for the defense, that he agreed with Orchard to deceive Orchard's wife when Orchard wished to desert her.

"Harry Orchard left Denver with a compelling force came from Denver," George Pettibone, helped Orchard pack his trunk. Why is Pettibone not here to deny it? His silence is a confession of his guilt. Pettibone's absence is an absolute corroboration of Orchard."

Crowds Besiege Courthouse. An early as seven o'clock the courthouse doors were besieged by hundreds seeking admittance to the courtroom, Senator Borah being popular as an orator in this, his home city. So great was the throng that court officials and others having business at the trial had to find their way into the building by devious ways, most of them climbing a steep improvised stairway in the rear. The jury also was brought up these stairs.

Inside the court as the next to the last day of the trial began Haywood sat surrounded by his family. His invariable wife, whose helpless condition and pallid face have attracted attention and aroused sympathy, sat at his right, and next to her was the gray-haired mother, who Thursday could not restrain the tears which welled to her eyes as Clarence Darrow of Chicago made the last plea for the life of her son. The prisoner's daughter and sister also were in the family circle, the only absentee being the ten-year-old girl Henrietta.

Mrs. Steunenberg Near Prisoner. Mrs. Frank Steunenberg, wife of the murdered governor, and her daughter, Mrs. Julian, were in the courtroom early and when they had been shown to seats inside the attorneys' rail they found themselves, within seven or eight feet of Haywood himself.

Attorneys from many cities in the west have come to Boise for the last arguments and constituted a large proportion of the audience. When the last seats were occupied disappointed hundreds remained on the courthouse lawn to catch what they could of Borah's address.

Two Men Bled to Atoms. Birmingham, Ala., July 27.—A terrible explosion which occurred at the Birmingham powder mills, five miles north of this city, is believed to have caused the death of two men. The corning and glazing mills were blown to atoms and John D. Gilham and a negro helper, Heli Hufstutler, are believed to have been in the buildings, although no portion of the bodies has been found.

Wisconsin Educator Killed. Oshkosh, Wis., July 27.—President Richard H. Halsey, of the Oshkosh Normal school, was accidentally shot and killed at George Lake, Wis. Mr. Halsey became president of the Oshkosh Normal school in 1899, following the death of President C. S. Albee. He was well known in educational circles throughout the country.

Woman Killed in a Runaway. Romeo, Mich., July 27.—Mrs. Herbert Stranahan is dead and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Stranahan, will probably die, as the result of jumping from the carriage when their horse ran away Thursday.

Easy Cakemaking. It is best to mix a cake in an earthenware dish, and by following this rule its texture is improved. Have your butter warm enough to be about the consistency of vaseline. Warm your mixing dish by rinsing in scalding water just before using. Your butter and sugar will now cream perfectly. Add the milk and nearly all the flour. Beat the eggs separately; add first yolks and then the whites. Sift the balance of flour and baking powder and fold into the mixture.

News of Wisconsin
Interesting Happenings in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

FLOOD DAMAGE IS HEAVY. FARMERS AND RAILROADS SUFFER FROM THE RECENT FLOODS.

La Crosse.—Telephonic communication with the flood stricken districts in La Crosse, Vernon, Monroe and Crawford counties is restored and the reports show that the destruction was many times that wrought by the tornado which on July 3 last swept just a few miles east of the territory the waters have visited. Not a farm in the La Crosse, Coon and Upper Kickapoo river valleys has escaped damage. The damage to the five railroads centering at La Crosse will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars and almost every bridge has been taken out.

Many of the farmers in northern Vernon county have lost homes, crops and stocks.

DRIVE TRAMPS INTO CAR. Farmers Get Rid of Twenty Hoboes by Use of Freight Train.

Racine.—Twenty hoboes were driven into a box car at Corliss, seven miles west of here and the car locked. They could not be released until the car reached a point near the Mississippi river. The tramps secured whiskey from farmers by hiring out as farm laborers at two dollars a day. After they had secured several drinks from the farmer at the saloons in the village and the farmer was preparing to leave for home with his new hired men, they would decamp and seek another subject. The farmers "tumbled" at last and piled them all into a car.

To Test Fishing Rights of Indians. Ashland.—State Game Warden Stone, Assistant Attorney General Titus and several game wardens succeeded in imposing a fine on a Red-cliff Indian for violating the state game laws and inaugurated a plan to stop illegal fishing and hunting by the Chippewas. Over 2,000 Chippewas on the south shore of Lake Superior have heretofore fished and hunted regardless of state laws. Under their treaty rights with the government they have hundreds of nets in Lake Superior which it is planned to seize.

Brakeman Displays Nerve. Madison.—Displaying stoical fortitude, James Crowley, of Madison, a brakeman on the Milwaukee road, calmly smoked a pipe while a physician dressed his left leg, which had been crushed beneath the wheels of a freight car at Stoughton. Later Crowley was brought to Madison and taken to the General City hospital, where his injured leg was amputated below the knee. He is a son of Thomas Crowley, a railroad flagman.

Save Train from Wreck. Chippewa Falls.—A heavy passenger train from Chicago on the Wisconsin Central narrowly escaped being hurled into the river here. A switch engine was derailed near a bridge and tore up 20 feet of rails. Four men on the engine jumped off in time to save themselves. Hearing the whistle of the passenger train, one of the trainmen ran back and succeeded in flagging it in time to prevent a wreck.

To Hold Fly Casting Tourney. Racine.—Members of the Racine Fly Casting club will hold their sixth international scientific angling tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Angling clubs August 16 to 17 inclusive in this city. Ten contests are scheduled for the three days. Charles H. Washburne is president of the tournament, A. H. Barnes vice president and Dr. C. F. Browne secretary and treasurer.

Corpses Face Eaten Away. Port Washington.—The body of an unidentified man, wearing the clothes of a laborer, was found in a secluded patch of woods in the south part of this city. There was a bullet hole through the head. The face was so badly eaten away as to leave his age in doubt. An empty pistol was found a short distance from the body.

Youths Charged with Forgery. Kenosha.—The police have arrested Merle McFadden, aged 14, and are seeking Earl Hopkins, aged 17, on charges of forgery. The two boys, it is said, tried to cash a forged check at the First National bank.

Drowned While Bathing. Madison.—While bathing in the Yahara river, Andras Horvat, a Hungarian laborer, aged 27 years, drowned.

Aged Woman Lost in Woods. Deerfield.—Mrs. Ingebor Munson, aged 75 years, lost her way in the woods near here while picking berries and a searching party after being out all night found her in a marsh almost up to her waist in water but still alive.

Fear Woman Is Dead. Green Bay.—The police here are puzzled by the nonappearance in court of Mrs. Harry Smith, arrested and released on bail on a charge of obtaining \$200 in merchandise under false pretenses. Suicide is feared.

New School Superintendent. Chippewa Falls.—George W. Swartz, of Monroe, has been elected superintendent of the Chippewa Falls schools in place of E. D. Martin, who resigned. The new superintendent is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Civil War Veterans Meet. Kenosha.—Survivors of companies H and I of the Third Wisconsin infantry in the civil war met in an annual reunion here with T. H. Bishop, of Pleasant Dale, Neb., as the guest of honor.

Boy Slays Mate. Chippewa Falls.—John Kneas, seven years old, was accidentally killed by a companion, who hit him over the head with a piece of iron attached to a string.

Blocks Crossing; Fined \$50. Manitowish.—Manitowish people are getting early benefit from one of the laws passed by the legislature. William Moore, a conductor on the Northwestern road, paid a fine of \$50 and costs, making \$52.50, in the municipal court for blocking a street with his freight train longer than five minutes.

Bees Kill Horse. Elkhardt.—The overturning of four bee hives has caused the death of a valuable horse here. John Brickbauer tethered the animal with its colt in a lot near the apiary. The bees attacked the mother and in protecting the colt she caused a general melee, and was covered from head to foot with stings. Mrs. Brickbauer was badly bitten by attempting to save the animals. The colt will live.

Losses Office Through New Law. Superior.—The new Wisconsin law which prevents attorneys for railroads or similar corporations from holding official positions has driven Judge L. K. Luse from the city attorneyship. Judge Luse is attorney for the Wisconsin Central and is doing some work for the Soo.

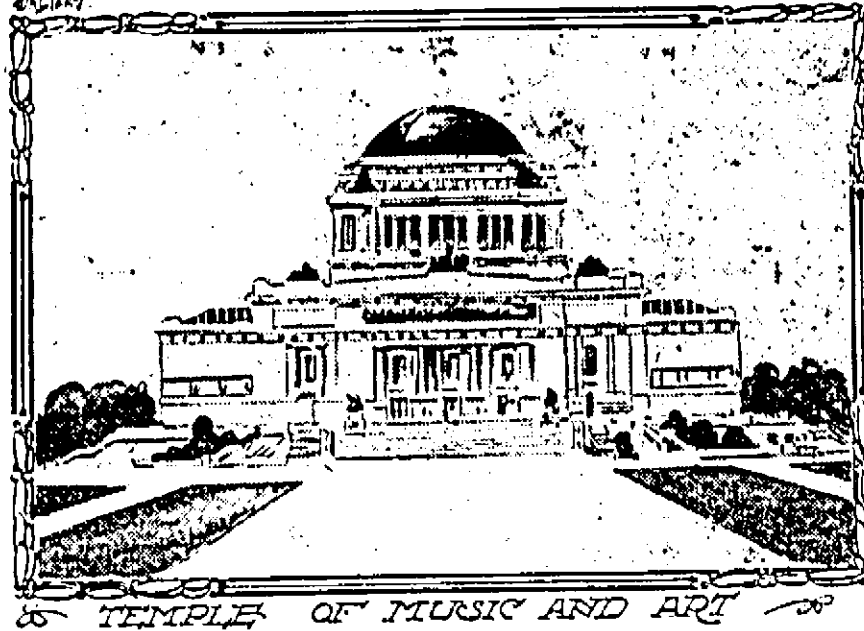
No More Half Fare Travel. Milwaukee.—Word was received that the railroads will cut out all the half fare privileges when the two-cent fare law goes into effect. This means that clergymen and others, except railroad employees, must pay full fare.

Son-in-Law of Racine Man Dies. Racine.—Hugh Corton, a retired capitalist, received a telegram that his son-in-law, Louis Merrill, a well-known photographer of Iowa, Mich., was killed in the Pere Marquette railway accident near Sault Ste. Marie.

Poles Lay Cornerstones. Racine.—Five thousand people, embracing all nationalities, attended the laying of the cornerstone of the St. Stanislaus Polish church. The services were conducted by Father Gleski and Father Collashowski, of Milwaukee, and 15 priests.

Boys Slays Mate. Chippewa Falls.—John Kneas, seven years old

ART TEMPLE for San Francisco



TEMPLE OF MUSIC AND ART

One advantage of a city being shaken down and burned up is that it can be rebuilt on a grander, finer scale than ever before, so that eventually the catastrophe turns out to be a blessing. As the years progress this is going to be true of San Francisco, for out of her ruins there is slowly but surely rising a finer and better city. And then in such a time of need there are so many to aid in the building of a grander city that many unexpected features present themselves for the embellishment of the city. Among the many such is the gift of a design for a temple of music and art, a wondrous plan which represents 12 years of work by Hendrik Christian Andersen, the master architect and sculptor of Rome, a man to whom the most capricious critics accord the greatest honor. They say that no sculptor or architect of the world save Andersen, today embodies so thoroughly the vital creative genius of the immortal Michael Angelo. Andersen is but 36 years of age.

Perhaps because California is regarded as another "sunny Italy," where there is a just appreciation of music and the other arts, perhaps because the sympathy born of kindred misfortunes, and surely because Andersen wishes to see this work of love become a reality, he sent all these beautiful plans and their detail to San Francisco with the hope that the new world, and, incidentally, the most attractive part of it, might have the finest temple dedicated to the arts in any country. Freely, fully and with genuine good will, Andersen gives to San Francisco this result of 12 years' work, plus his genius. It surely costs a pang to send these plans from the place for which they were intended, particularly as the reason that they were not developed in Rome lay in the repeated disasters that came to Italy. So much money was needed for the desolated, suffering temple that the fund designed for the temple was diverted to their use. Under the circumstances there could be no thought of this architectural dream in Rome, but the center of it believed in the possibilities of the rich, new country.

This temple of music and art was to have been built by the municipality of Rome. Because of the large expenditure involved in this scheme some money had been set aside annually for several years. Just about the time the first definite steps were to be taken for the building of this monument the recent Vesuvius disasters came and because the claims of suffering humanity came first the money for the temple was given to the victims. Then came San Francisco's time of trial and Hendrik Andersen sent the plans thither, thinking that in the rebuilding of the newer and greater city the temple could be realized.

To attain the result Andersen has achieved in these plans, he visited and studied all the galleries of art and many of the opera houses of Europe; and, out of the centuries of competition and experience, he conceived this splendid composite. The plan embodies a double stage, one for grand opera and the other for symphony concerts or other big musical expression. The two stages are back to back and so arranged that they can be thrown into one when necessary. The auditorium of the grand opera house has a tremendous seating capacity; that for the symphony concerts is proportionately smaller. A circular promenade affords equal and fitting access to the galleries which surround the auditoriums, where permanent exhibitions would be placed. Adequate entrances to the varied interests in the temple from outside are provided for.

It is true that the magnificence of the design for this temple means a suitable setting with possibilities of egress and ingress on all sides, but all this would be possible on the half block site of the former Mark Hopkins Institute of art. It is not too much to dream that this great structure might be built on one of the many hills of San Francisco instead of one of the seven hills of Rome.

As a piece of architecture nothing could be more impressive than Andersen's design and nothing more fitting to crown an eminence. A dome of harmonious lines well fitted to the proportions of the building proper has its groupings of statuary as has the building. Across the three doors of the main entrance a frieze in relief done in bronze like the groups adds great beauty and dignity to the ensemble of art and architecture. Figures in the relief have been designed for the wings where the galleries are placed. The bronze is recalled further in the doors for every entrance, allowing harmonious proportions of stone and metal.

Some thing of the character of the sculptured figures designed for the temple may be realized after a consideration of some of the work of Andersen that is ornamenting the poorest city. At present, in his colossal studio in Rome, an army of Italian workmen, under his direction, are busy with the gigantic group designed for a fountain typical of nature. The figures represent day and night, the progress of love, the new born day of joy and, as a whole, the evolution of man. They are being done in bronze. Andersen has four years more to work on the "Fountain of Life." He has already devoted seven full years to this masterpiece. The fountain is to have 42 figures in all, and two horses, the horses typifying progress. Besides work on the giant Lafayotte and Washington in modern sculpture for symmetry in life, lofty pulse and technical skill. The figures are of gold bronze and the pedestal of granite.

With all the possibilities in this gift of architecture and art laid at the feet of San Francisco, it is commendable that the west should dream of their fulfillment, even though this be a day of the strictly material upbuilding.

The President's "Den."

Just across the hall from the head of the double stairway which leads to the living-room floor of the White House is Mr. Roosevelt's library and den. Book shelves hug the walls on three sides of the room, and while the books form only a small part of the president's library, there are very many present which touch upon nearly every subject which are likely to have any chance to occupy the presidential attention during the term of office. There are many nature books; many political books and many historical and "literary" books.

There is a fireplace deep and sweeping into the middle of the room's east wall. Nothing but wood is ever burned in the fireplace, and following a camp habit, Mr. Roosevelt often makes the fire himself. In his out-of-office hours, time, which means the evening, the president entertains his personal visitors in his library, lighted by the wood fire and by a double student lamp which burns on a writing desk between the two south windows, and from which in the daytime one can see the sweeping White House lawn, the meadow stretches beyond, the Washington monument and the Potomac river.

Henry Clows's Gift to His Daughter.

Henry Clows has bought and presented to his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, the country estate at Lenox, Mass., known as Bonito Inn, formerly owned by Henry A. Barclay.

Bonito Inn consists of a twenty-room dwelling, with spacious grounds of thirty acres, covering some of the highest land in Lenox. It was in the stable on the property, just then completed at a cost of \$40,000, that Mrs. Barclay gave her celebrated "stable ball."

It is said that Mr. Clows has in view still further improvement on the place.

REALLY DID HEAR SOMETHING.

How Messenger Had His Previous Suspicion Confirmed.

Portsmouth, N. H., is a town rich in quaint memories. An additional charm has been woven about the dreamy old place by the magic pen of the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who was born there, and has written of it in his "Old Town by the Sea." In those days one of the charms of the town was the large number of persons living there who had individualities marked enough to make them known as "characters," and Mr. Aldrich, in his whimsical way, says that a serious accident which marked the running of the first railway train was the killing of "Local Character."

Few men who were boys in Portsmouth but remember Wilbur Penhallow and his sky-blue wheelbarrow. With his vacant, white face lifted to the clouds, seemingly oblivious of everything, yet going with a sort of dreamy instinct straight to his destination, he trudged that rattling wheelbarrow for many a year over Portsmouth cobbles.

State Capital Notes

Weekly Budget Gathered by Our Special Correspondent at Madison.

Madison.—Resolutions regarding open market borrowing, and barring trust companies from membership, furnished material for warm discussion at the thirtieth annual convention of the Wisconsin Bankers' association, at Milwaukee. It was stated at the session that not a bank depositor had lost a dollar through bank troubles in Wisconsin in three years and not a bank had failed since 1905. Secretary J. H. Puellicher read his report which showed that at the close of the year 1906 the association had 305 members. The present membership is 416 Wisconsin banks and 39 outside its borders. In his report showed that the year's receipts had been \$1,684.42 and the expenses \$2,402.57, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,281.85. The following officers were elected for the year 1907: President, John J. Sherman, of Appleton; vice president, C. C. Zimmerman, Wausau; secretary, J. H. Puellicher, Milwaukee; treasurer, Frank Pierce, Durand. The convention then adjourned. The selection of the next meeting place is left to the executive council.

Will Push Bill Next Session.

There is some comment over the failure of the referendum bill, to submit city ordinances to a vote of the people on petition, to become a law. The bill was vetoed by the governor on the ground that it only required a ten per cent. petition to submit any law. The governor said he was not opposed to the referendum idea but believed it should be restricted to certain subjects, probably having in mind the granting of franchises. Friends of the bill will bring the measure before the legislature at the next session and the measure will then be drawn on the lines suggested by the governor. Certain subjects will be designated to be submitted to the people and the ten per cent. petition may be raised to 15 per cent. An assemblyman from Madison, in favor of the passage of the bill and had the two-cent measure been vetoed he would have tried to get a call of the house to put the members of both houses on record in an attempt to pass it over the veto of the executive.

Reorganizing Office-Force.

Attorney General Frank L. Gilbert reorganized his office force under chapter 500 of the laws of 1907, recently passed by the legislature, which gives him an additional assistant and increases the salaries of most of the old positions in his department. Attorney General Gilbert reappointed Albert C. Titus, of Superior, as first assistant attorney general at an increase of salary from \$2,000 to \$2,500; Frank T. Tucker, of Neillsville, as second assistant attorney general at an increase of salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000; Joseph B. Messerschmidt, of Madison, as first assistant attorney general at an increase of salary from \$1,500 to \$2,000; and to Messrs. Fann, G. Clemens and Evelyn Schuchardt, both of Madison, as stenographers at a salary of \$900 each. The position of clerk with a salary of \$1,200 has not yet been filled. Frank Fawcett, of Plattville, who has been temporarily filling it, has been elected clerk of the state civil service commission at \$1,200 a year.

Lobbyists Give Figures.

Legislative lobbyists filed statements of expenses in the office of the secretary of state as follows: Attorney Edward O'Brien, of Chicago, representing life insurance companies, \$264.98; Alfred H. Bright, general solicitor of the Soo Railway company, \$252.84; A. W. McLeod, Bayfield, \$107.51; Thomas F. Hayden, Milwaukee, \$156.00; C. A. Lamoreaux, Ashland, \$50; Frank A. Ross, Superior, representing the Duluth Street Car company, \$31.10; Henry D. Smith, Appleton, secretary of the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power company, \$77.78; Lewis Brown, Lake Geneva, \$11; James F. Trotman, Milwaukee, \$17.93; Simon Gillen, Sheboygan, \$97.00; R. A. Hollister, Oshkosh, \$33.28; Allan T. Fry, Ashland, nothing; John Sanborn, Madison, representing the Omaha Railway company, \$15; Fred M. Almer, Madison, \$7.50; R. A. Watkins, Lancaster, nothing.

Bids Are All Too High.

Bids for the construction of six buildings at the Wisconsin tuberculosis sanatorium at Wales were opened by the state board of control, but all of them were rejected as too high. The appropriation is \$30,000. The buildings are a residence for the superintendent, laundry building, two living shacks, roof cellar and barn.

Will Not Leave the State.

The National Life Insurance company, Montpelier, Vt., the Equitable Life Assurance company, Springfield, Mass.; the New England Life Insurance company, Hartford, Conn., and the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, have announced that they will not withdraw at present from Wisconsin on account of the recent actuarial legislation. Their officers are analyzing and studying the new laws and will not give a definite decision until the measures have been given a trial.

Record of Money Spent.

Legislative lobbyists filed statements of their expenses in the office of the secretary of state as follows: Frederick H. Johnson, Newark, N. J., representative of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, \$434.50; Eshers, Jeffries & Mount, Janesville, representatives of the American Express company, \$85.55, and of the Mutual Life Insurance company, \$101.20; C. A. Patterson, Washburn, representative of the Du Pont Powder company, \$106.93.

Insurance Companies Calm Down.

It is now believed that the large life insurance companies that had been threatening to withdraw from Wisconsin because of the new insurance legislation, will remain in consequence of an amendment made near the end of the session. The feature to which they objected most strenuously was the bill limiting the expense charge permitted in premiums. The amendment was introduced at the instance of the Northwestern Mutual Life, and the statement, "The amount provided for expenses and contingencies for any policy year," added "as a measure for fire and subsequent years shall not exceed * * *." The companies claim that without this amendment the law was either confusing or open to serious abuses. The new measures limit premiums to the net premium produced by the mortality table and interest assumed by the company, plus a loading equivalent in present value to 23-1/3 per cent. of the net single life premium by the American experience table at three per cent., which may be distributed over different policy years. Expenses for new business are limited to the provisions therefor in the first year premiums, aside from medical examination, but including a part of the home office expenses. For all business the expenses are limited to the aggregate provision for expenses, except as mortality savings cover medical and other expenses.

Lobbyists Tell of Money Spent.

A score of attorneys and others who acted as legislative counsel or agents for individuals, firms and corporations during the recent session of the legislature filed statements of the amounts of money they received and what they paid out in connection with their work during the session. Attorney Frank W. Hall, of Madison, received \$600 from the Wisconsin Valley Improvement company, \$500 from George F. Porter, C. L. Wacker and Charles L. Hutchins, of Chicago, representing residents of Lake Geneva who were opposed to allowing a railroad company to build a spur line through their land, and \$150 from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for work done on the employe bill. C. W. Wilber, of Madison, chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declares that his board spent \$1,435.66, of which \$653.42 went to him for expenses. Amounts spent by other legislative representatives ranged from nothing to \$31.

Insurance Taxation.

Heretofore but little attention has been paid to the question of insurance taxation. The Orton bill, which passed originally in 1899, went through the legislature because of a very general feeling that insurance companies were not paying their just proportion of the burden of taxation. Two years later the Orton bill had to be modified for the purpose of relieving the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company from an immense amount of retaliatory taxation which it was claimed the Orton bill permitted to be imposed in other states. The Dahl bill of two years ago had some semblance of a scientific measure for the settlement of this insurance question, but it imposed taxes which would have been too burdensome and had to be modified, and this year the final result has been the Ingram bill, which taxes the insurance companies on their reserve.

Scores of Butter Makers.

In the July exhibit by state butter makers at the University of Wisconsin dairy school the highest score out of 116 entries was that of Otto Oster, Cedarburg, who received a grade of 97.5 per cent. F. M. Worner, of Waterloo, was a close second, with 97.25, and John Scheld, Fall Creek, stood third with 96.33. None of the scores fell below 89.66.

Systematizing Department Work.

Attorney General Gilbert is busy reorganizing and systematizing the work of his department. The legislature at its recent session considerably increased the work of his department by requiring it to enforce the inheritance taxation law and perform other duties not heretofore imposed on the chief law officer of the state.

Made Municipal Judge.

The governor appointed George Mader as judge of the new municipal court in the village of Winneconne, Winnebago county. The new judge is to serve until his successor, who is elected next April, qualifies. The compensation consists of fees.

Go Into Effect January 1.

The new insurance laws become effective January 1. The companies are sending for copies of the measures and from the general tone of their letters in which they are asking for these copies, there can be no doubt that these companies intend to give the measure a fair trial by obedience to the law. Requests for copies are coming from almost every state in the union. Actuaries from the various companies are sending requests for copies of all insurance legislation passed at this session.

New Laws Now in Effect.

The last of the laws passed by the Wisconsin legislature of 1907 have just been officially published, and, except in a few cases where specific dates are fixed for certain acts to become effective, all are now in force and effect. The exact number of laws passed is 677, which is 154 more than were passed at the session two years ago. The number of new laws is so large that it may be necessary to publish them for permanent use in two volumes instead of one, as has been the custom heretofore.

NEWS OF WISCONSIN

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN THE VARIOUS TOWNS.

DEATH ENDS USEFUL LIFE

Former Senator E. E. Stevens, of Oshkosh, is Called—For Many Years Prominent in Northern Part of the State.

Oshkosh.—Former State Senator E. E. Stevens, of this city, is dead. He passed away after months of suffering, his life hanging by a thread for many weeks. He was taken ill with pneumonia last fall. He recovered and got out, only to suffer an acute attack of Bright's disease, from which he rallied several times, though never to leave his house. Mr. Stevens was a native of Maine and was 56 years of age. His family came to Oshkosh in 1852. He served as mayor of the city in 1889-1890, and was elected to the state senate to serve out the unexpired term of Christian Sarau, who was killed by a street car as he was leading a Knights of Pythias procession in 1901. Mr. Stevens followed the profession of architect and contractor, numerous public buildings in Oshkosh and the northern part of the state being built by him. He had been prominent in Masonic circles. The two city parks were purchased during his incumbency as mayor and largely because of his personal initiative.

BUILDER OF BOATS DROWNS.

Edward Borgeson, of Oconomowoc, Unable to Swim to Shore.

Oconomowoc.—Edward Borgeson, a well known boat builder of this city, drowned in Oconomowoc river, near the cemetery bridge, where he had been bathing. He was unable to swim and, being seized with cramps and getting into the channel of the river, drowned before assistance reached him. He was about 40 years of age and had sailed on the Atlantic for about 15 years. A widow in Norway and two brothers here survive him.

Pioneer of State Passes Away.

Fort Atkinson.—Erasmus Gilbert Snell, one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, is dead. Mr. Snell was born in the town of Union, Conn., on December 11, 1814. He settled in the town of Oakland, near the shores of Lakes Ripley and Cedar. His daughter, Mrs. L. C. Blanchard, was the first white child born in Oakland.

Many Houses Unroofed.

Platteville.—A cyclone which swept through this country and especially southern Wisconsin, did damage to farmhouses and barns. More than a dozen barns and houses were unroofed, and the property damage is great. Railroads were blocked for more than 12 hours. No lives were lost, but crops are all destroyed.

Drinks Gasoline and Dies.

Appleton.—As a result of drinking a small quantity of gasoline used for cleaning purposes, George, aged 1 1/2 years, son of Mrs. F. Frick, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who has been visiting at the home of Faddo Frig for the past two weeks, died in terrible agony despite the efforts of two local physicians.

Lake Winnebago Low.

Appleton.—Despite the frequent heavy rains during the last ten days the water in Lake Winnebago continues to fall and within a week or ten days, at the present rate, there will be scarce enough water flowing over the dams here to furnish ample power for the many manufacturing plants.

Clamp Lid on Tight.

Washburn.—Iron River, in Bayfield county, the town that always has run wide open, went into the hands of the members of the Iron River Civic league Sunday and every saloon in the place was closed. The saloon men, bound not to be outdone, had every other place closed up tight.

Boy Killed by Lightning.

Brillion.—Leonard, the 16-year-old son of Charles Winkler, was killed by lightning. Two horses were struck at the same time, but only one was killed.

Child Badly Bitten by Dog.

Marinette.—Eva Harper, a ten-year-old Peshtigo girl, was badly bitten by a dog, which was beaten off by a passerby and later shot.

Monument to Gov. Dewey.

Lancaster.—Nelson Dewey, first governor of Wisconsin, was honored by Grant county July 29, when the statue in Courthouse park was unveiled by Miss Grace Davidson, daughter of the governor. Gov. Davidson made the address of the occasion.

Killed by Insect's Sting.

New Richmond.—Stung by an insect while going through the woods near his home, Dennis Mulhail, of Cylon, died of blood poison. He lived but 30 hours after being stung.

Yachting Writer Dies.

Powaukee.—Word has been received here of the death at Jamestown, N. Y., of Ernest B. White, formerly a well-known yachting expert and newspaper correspondent of this city. He leaves a wife, father, mother, sisters and brothers here.

Want Nelson Appointed.

Racine.—A movement has been started to prevail upon Gov. Davidson to appoint former Mayor Peter B. Nelson as railroad commissioner in place of Commissioner Barnes, resigned.

QUICK REMEDIES FOR CRAMP.

Not Hard to Get Relief From This Painful Affliction.

Do your little growing folks wake up in the night with cramp in their toes or legs? If so, tell them to slide down to the foot of the bed and press their toes hard against the footboard. This seldom fails to bring relief. Even the tiniest tot can do this for herself when she wakes up in alarm at the big pain in her leg.

Should this fail, and sometimes when the cramp is up by the knee, it is not efficient, tell the sufferer to press the sole of her cramped foot against the instep of the other. Press good and hard, and the pressure, together with the warmth and electricity drawn from the well foot, will certainly bring relief unless the case is very stubborn. To treat the "knotty" stubborn kind of cramp, which sometimes seizes the little folks when they are nervous, or if they have eaten something which does not agree with them, to tie a broad band (father's handkerchief, folded, will answer), tightly above the cramped part, Rubbing, unless one knows just how to manipulate the muscle, often does more harm than good. The doctors tell us that cramp of this kind is as much a nervous as a muscular trouble. If your children suffer frequently with it, a good warm bath with an alcohol rub at night is a good preventive.

LIFE INSURANCE ACTIVITY.

The New York Life's Business Nearly Up to the Legal Limit.

The New York Life Insurance Company announces that its new paid business during the half year just ended was over seventy million dollars. As the new law allows no life company to write over one hundred and fifty millions per year, it would appear that this company is working nearly up to the limit. The New York Life gained such headway before the law was passed and suffered so little, comparatively, from the Armstrong investigation, that the question with its management has been how to keep business down to the limit, rather than how to reach it. No other company is writing nearly as much as the law allows. The New York Life has evidently become a preferred company.

The company's payments to policy holders during the six months ending June 30 were \$21,660,761. It is interesting to note that this amount was almost equally divided between payments under policies maturing by death and payments made to living policy holders. Thus, while death claims were \$11,890,626, the amount paid for matured endowments, annuities, trust fund installments, for purchased policies and for dividends was \$10,480,135. Modern life insurance, as practiced by the best companies, embraces a wide field, and covers many contingencies. It is money saved for the aged, as well as money provided for the families of those who die prematurely.

Bobby's Viewpoint.

The theater was brilliant with colored lights and overflowing with a gay commencement throng. The stage was crowded with a class of 200 boys and their teachers. Among the graduates was John, the big brother of little Bobby, who was surveying the scene with bulging eyes. He smuggled up to his father and in a stage whisper asked: "Papa, isn't it nice that so many people came to John's commencement?"

A Trouble Maker.

Towne.—The other day I helped my friend Dabley to select a beautiful etching—

Browne—Don't mention Dabley to me; he's no friend of mine.

Towne—Why, he told me he was going to send the etching as a present to you.

Browne—So he did and my wife made me rearrange all the other pictures in the parlor to make room for it and I'm not done yet.

Not Comfortable.

"I'm going off into the mountains this summer and get close to the heart of nature," said the dreamy girl. "I've gone off into the mountains to get close to the heart of nature," said the matter-of-fact man. "I sought the woods and lay down close to the throbbing bugs. But I found a hole full of red bugs and penetrating insects. So I arose and gloomily sought the artificial city."

MEAT OR CEREALS

A Question of Interest to All Careful Persons.

Arguments on food are interesting. Many persons adopt a vegetarian diet on the ground that they do not like to feel that life has been taken to feed them, nor do they fancy the thought of eating dead meat.

On the other hand, too great consumption of partly cooked, starchy oats and wheat or white bread, pastry, etc., produces serious bowel troubles, because the bowel digestive organs (where starch is digested), are overtaxed and the food elements, producing gas and microbes generate in the decayed food, frequently bringing on portulitis and appendicitis. Starchy food is absolutely essential to the human body. Its best form is shown in the food "Grape-Nuts," where the starch is changed into a form of sugar during the process of its manufacture. In this way, the required food is presented to the system in a pre-digested form and is immediately made into blood and tissue, without taxing the digestive organs.

A remarkable result in nourishment is obtained; the person using Grape-Nuts gains quickly in physical and mental strength. Why in mental? Because the food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the grains, and this unites with the albumen of all food and the combination is what nature uses to rebuild worn out cells in the brain. This is a scientific fact that can be easily verified by ten day's use of Grape-Nuts. "There's a Reason," Read, "The Road to Wellville," in 1906.

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

YOUNG BARONESS ROSEN MOST CAREFULLY REARED

WASHINGTON.—The Russian embassy closed the season here when Ambassador and Baroness Rosen, with their household staff, left for Magnolia, Mass., the other day where they will pass the summer. The departure of Baron and Baroness Rosen has a particular significance at this time, as they do not expect to return to Washington for perhaps a year, and will sail for Europe on a prolonged leave of absence in October.

They purpose passing the winter in St. Petersburg that their only daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, may make her debut in that capital. This young woman, who is just 17 years of age, will be presented at court early in the winter under particularly brilliant auspices.

The young baroness is a petite blonde. She is perhaps the most carefully reared girl of her age in America, as her education has been conducted along exactly the same lines as though she had never left her native land. Five hours each day have been devoted to hard study, exclusive of the time devoted to music and art. The various modern languages being considered the necessary equip-



ment of a young girl of her rank, are not regarded as accomplishments, although the literature of three or four languages is a part of Baroness Elizabeth's recreation.

She has taken no part in juvenile society, wherein she would be warmly welcomed by Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Helen Taft, Miss Bacon and other young people of the administration families, and has made no friends of her own age in the two years' residence in America. Her constant companions are her mother, her governess and an American friend some ten years her senior, who was originally retained as a social secretary.

At Magnolia, where the schoolroom routine is slightly relaxed, Baroness Elizabeth joins her parents and members of the staff at the midday breakfast, always a feature of the embassy life, but never joins her parents' dinner.

Her English is particularly pure and pleasing, with what no doubt will be described in Europe as an American accent. French is the language of her home, and in that tongue her accent is distinctly Parisian. She also speaks Italian and German fluently.

MESSAGES ON EACH SIDE OF NEW POSTAL CARDS

A NEW departure in postal cards has been decided upon by the post office department. Beginning August 1 the consumer will get more for his penny than heretofore. The front side, for years reserved by an inexorable rule for the address, will be invaded by advertisements, pictures and messages.

Postmaster General Meyer has promulgated an order to this effect. A vertical line will be placed about one-third of the distance from the left end of the card. The space to the right of this line will be reserved for the address, and the remaining portion of the front side may be devoted to details of how all the children are, or any other of the things that heretofore have been confined to the back side.

For years people have been sending to the United States from foreign countries postal cards and post cards with messages written on the front as well as on the back of the cards, although in this country this advantage



NEW BUREAU TO HANDLE MATTER OF FAR EAST

WITH the view of placing all diplomatic and consular matters relating to Japan and China in the hands of officials familiar with conditions in the orient, the state department has perfected the organization of the "Far Eastern Bureau," which will have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the oriental governments.

This new department is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which, if it proves satisfactory, may lead to the organization of similar bureaus to handle diplomatic and consular work with the Central and South American republics, European and Asiatic countries.

Huntington Wilson, third assistant secretary of state, who, for a number of years served as secretary to the American legation and embassy at Tokio, is in charge of the new bureau. His two assistants are Percival Heintzman of Pennsylvania, formerly student interpreter attached to

the American legation at Peking and later vice and deputy consul general at Canton and Dally, and William Phillips of Massachusetts, formerly private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London and for the last two years second secretary of the American legation at Peking.

All of these young diplomats speak and read the oriental languages, are familiar with the domestic politics of the far eastern nations, and well versed in questions of diplomacy now pending between the United States and the oriental countries. The preliminary negotiations between this country and Japan in drafting a new treaty probably will be referred to the Far Eastern Bureau.

Another important duty which will devolve upon the newly-organized bureau will be to consider the numerous petitions and diplomatic "notes" which are annually presented to the state department suggesting changes in the existing treaty between the United States and China.

TO BUILD SUMMER HOME FOR ARISTOCRATIC CATS

have carried their pets on long trips rather than leave them behind to be neglected.

A Three-Decker Mustache.

"I am preparing an article on tiger whiskers," said a barber, "for one of the dullest and more expensive magazines. My latest is the 'three-decker mustache.' I think I'll lead off my article with it."

"This triplicate mustache was worn in Tarsh's 'Dulha's' time by the Cossacks and the Poles. It was, like a ship, in three decks."

"The top deck, directly beneath the nose, was trained to grow 'inward' instead of outward. The hairs, that is, pointed toward the middle of the lip instead of toward the corners."

"The second deck was trained naturally, as our mustaches are, the hairs all flowing toward the corners of the mouth."

"The third deck was trained straight downward."

"These mustaches were very popular, but you could not wear one of them and do it justice unless you had a rather long upper lip."

Not Lucky.

"Bill—Does your brother carry a rabbit's foot?"

"Jill—No, but he goes around with a hare-lip.—Yonkers Statesman."

THE NEW NORTH.

LOWELL & COMPANY, Publishers
F. A. LOWELL, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.
Display Advertisements—For a contract of three months or more, ten cents per column inch will be charged for each insertion. For a shorter time higher rates will be charged.
In addition to the above, all composition in display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.
Reading Notices will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All notices will be charged at regular rates except notices of church services. Paid entertainments for churches will be charged at half rates.

Many are in arrears for The New North a year or more; it would be greatly appreciated if subscribers would call at the office and pay back subscriptions.

What has become of that committee appointed by the Mayor a month ago to secure the services of an expert attorney to investigate the condition of the water works proposition.

There is always a class of people ready to accuse the editor of a newspaper of being cowardly or dishonest or both and when he does write the unvarnished truth he is a disturber or a crank.

John Barnes, plucked because the legislature passed the two-cent fare bill, has resigned as a member of the railway commission, and will leave the place on August 1. Mr. Barnes is an able man; in fact, he is too big a man to get mad and quit playing, just because some one else stepped on his toes. His place will be filled and the public will not know the difference, in all probability. No man ever got to be so great that some other man could not take his place.—Waukegan Post.

Foraker declares Taft incompetent for the office of president. He says that Taft is for revision of the tariff and the people do not wish it. Surely the corporations, the friends of Mr. Foraker, are opposed to revision. However, the State Central Committee of Foraker's state, Ohio, adopted resolutions declaring for William Howard Taft for president.

The greatest criticism of Taft's candidacy is that he thinks he's entitled to the presidency as an inheritance from Roosevelt but we do not live under a monarchical form of Government.

FOR SALE.
My fine residence property.
D. B. STEVENS.

"Everybody Should Know"
says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo., that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by J. J. Reardon Druggist, 25c.

NOTICE.

A competitive examination will be held late in August for stenographers. Minimum age, eighteen years. Positions open to both men and women. Salaries range from \$300 to \$1,200 per annum. Time allowed in examination, six hours. Candidates must provide typewriting machines and unused note-books for use in this examination. Examinations will be held at selected centers convenient to a majority of the applicants, under the immediate direction of members of the Commission, or of the Chief Examiner. This arrangement is made in order to secure uniformity in dictation tests.

Subjects of Examination. Relative weight 1 Stenography tested by dictation at the rate of 80, 100, 125, 150 and 175 words per minute, to be transcribed on the typewriter.....10
2 Typewriting and tabulating.....2
3 Spelling.....1
4 Letter writing.....1
5 Penmanship.....1
6 Arithmetic.....1
7 Preliminary paper.....4
Total.....20

Applicants should apply at once to the State Civil Service Commission Madison, Wis., and notice of the exact time and place of examination will be sent to all who apply before August 10th, 1907.

A Guarantee

What better sign of faith in this **RHEUMATISM** CURE

can I give than to guarantee that if one-half of the first bottle of **Matt J. Johnson's 6088** does not give satisfactory results you can return the half bottle and I will refund your money. Prepared at laboratory of Matt J. Johnson Co., St. Paul, Minn. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. No. 2020. **For Sale and Guaranteed by J. J. REARDON, Druggist.**

GOGGINS IN BARNES' PLACE.

Bernard R. Goggins of Grand Rapids, was appointed a member of the state railroad commission Tuesday afternoon to fill the unexpired term of John Barnes, resigned. His term of office will expire in 1913. The salary is \$5,000.

Mr. Goggins is the senior member of the firm of Goggins & Brazeau, the leading lawyers in Grand Rapids.

He has practiced in Wood county since he finished the university law school in 1890. In 1903 he was elected district attorney and served one term.

Mr. Goggins is an intimate friend of Mr. Connor. He is a democrat in politics.

HE'LL STICK TO HIS PIPE.

Let the Other Fellows Dally With Cigars and Cigarettes.

One particular objection many of the men patrons have to the big palatial hotels in the city is that they can't smoke their favorite pipes in the public halls without becoming the cynosure of all eyes.

"The other evening," said a guest at the St. Regis, "I sat down in one of the comfortable armchairs in the hall to enjoy my pipe that's been my constant friend for the last seven years. There were several people sitting near me, most of whom were men, and one or two were smoking cigars or cigarettes. I didn't see a pipe in sight anywhere, and that made me a little uncertain as to whether I should be violating an unquittal rule of the house.

"I drew out my briar, and, after I had got it going comfortably, I noticed that the guests near me began to melt away by ones and twos, until presently I was left with a good share of the hall to myself. Some of them did not leave the hall altogether, but moved to seats furthest from me. Of course I knew what the cause was, but I didn't care. In my opinion, the man who smokes a pipe is a heap sight better than any dozen men who smoke cigars and cigarettes."—New York Times.

NEEDED WHOLE BOOKCASE.

Why One Man is Dissatisfied with His Encyclopedia.

Just as the train was pulling out of the station a breathless commuter swung himself upon the platform of the last car at a station some 30 minutes from New York. He carried a green cloth bag, such as are affected by young lawyers, and one large volume of an encyclopedia was under his arm.

He sank into a seat and, with a deep sigh, opened the book. He lost no time in finding his place, but he seemed far from satisfied. Soon he turned in great exasperation to his neighbor and remarked:

"Now, wouldn't that jar you? I've been paying for this encyclopedia for the last two years, and never had occasion to use it before. A new client, a big tanner, is going to call on me this morning, and I wanted to read up on the subject of tanning before I reached the city. So I snatched the volume with the letter T while eating breakfast, and incidentally ran five blocks to catch my train. Look for the word 'Tanning'—there it is. But that is all that is there. Just take a look at that!" he exclaimed, pointing to this simple legend:

"Tanning—see leather." — Judge's Library.

Danger in Electric Light.
If your dwelling is electrically lighted never place wood, clothes or other inflammable material against the wires, meters, or switches; never use an electric wire as a clothesline, and see to it that your dwelling is kept free from rats, as these pests often gnaw the insulation from the wires. The amount of loss from "electric fires" in the United States in one year, according to the Saturday Evening Post, is \$16,000,000.

Women in Parliament.
Protests by women in parliament were not unknown during the Middle Ages. Stow tells us approvingly of "a crew of stout dames" who had the courage in 1428 "to check a great duke in open parliament." "There was one mistress Stokes," he proceeds, "with divers other stout women of London, of good reckoning, well apparelled, came openly to the upper parliament and delivered letters to the duke of Gloucester, and to the archbishops and to other lords there present, containing matter of rebuke and sharp reprehension of the duke of Gloucester," on account of his treatment of his wife Jacqueline. "But what good success their labours took, my father saith not."

Deceptive Mirror.
One's reflection in a mirror never does one justice. Comfortable thought for the plain and pretty alike! Complexion, expression and color are all really better than the shining glass makes them appear. Let not her to whom nature has been sparing of her charms despair.

If she would see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly as possible, let her hasten to a draper's shop and buy a quantity of soft, pure white material—gauze, if possible; if not, Swiss or India muslin will answer very well. Be sure to have it pure white, and after polishing the surface of the mirror gather the material at the center of the top and bring it down softly at either side, framing the glass in.

—Mrs. S.—

THE CLEARING SALE at Buck's Clothing House is now on

All Summer Goods must go. We are determined that not a dollars worth of goods shall be carried over. All light-weight goods are included in this sale. Nothing reserved.

Read these Bargains we offer, then come and see the Goods.



Hats at 1-3 Off.

Men's \$2.50 soft and stiff hats in several new styles and colors all go on sale **1.65**

Men's 2.00 Hats at **1.35**
Men's 1.50 Hats at **.95**
Men's 3.00 Hats at **2.10**

Good Shoes at Little Cost.

Men's 3.50 fine shoes Bradley & Metcalf make all honest made, welt'd soles, in bluchers and straight lace at **2.85**



Women's 1.75 shoes at **1.35**
Women's 2.50 shoes at **1.85**
Women's 3.00 shoes at **2.35**
Boys good school shoes on sale at **1.35**
Misses 1.50 oxfords at **1.10**

Here are Bargains that are genuine. It will pay you to see them.

1.25 & 1.50 soft bosom shirts at **.90**

Men's 50c underwear in bal-brigam and light ribbed at **.35**

Men's 35c underwear in pink & cream color **.20**

Boys 50c knee pants on sale at **.35**

35c Straw hats at **.20**

25c Straw hats at **.15**

75c dress shirts at **.35**

Men's 1.25 Union suits on sale **.75**

Men's 75c dark grey overalls at **.45**

Men's soft collar negligee shirts \$2.50 value at **1.65**

25c Suspenders at **.15**

Misses white oxford on sale **.85**

Men's 50c swimming suits on sale **.35**

Men's 2.75 pants on sale **1.90**

Misses 2.00 shoes at **1.60**

Misses 1.50 shoes dongola & calfskin **1.15**

Child's 1.25 oxfords at **.90**

Men's 1.50 canvas shoes **1.10**

Men's 25c fancy Sox on sale **.15**

Men's 10c Rockford Sox on sale **.05**

Boys' \$5.00 suits at **\$3.45**

Boys \$2.00 Suits at **\$1.25**

Women's 15c hose at **.10**

Men's 1.50, 1.75 & 2.00 Fancy vests go on sale at **1.25**

Men's 75c fine crash hats on sale **.40**

Men's 15c Sox black cotton on sale **.10**

1.25 umbrellas men and women's on sale **.90**

Men's 1.50 fine straw hats on sale at **.90**

2.00 straw hats at **1.35**

Men's 1.25 & 1.50 work pants on sale **95c**

Women's 1.25 white oxfords on sale **.90**

The saving on Men's suits is very important. There are many suits offered in this sale at cut prices that are suitable to wear at all times of the year.

\$12 Outing Suits, \$7.00
Men's fine gray outing suits, single and double breasted \$10. and \$12 values **7.00**

Men's \$25 & \$30 Hand-tailored Suits \$16.75

Men's best all wool suits in grey checks and dark grey, blue serges. These are all hand tailored by the famous Hirsh Hirschwire tailor shops perfect fitting and guaranteed to give good wear **16.75**
Clearing sale price

Men's \$15.00 & \$18.00 Suits \$11.50

All our men's 15.00 and 18.00 suits in greys and blacks and blues medium and light weights single and double breasted **11.50**

Men's \$12 Suits \$8.50
Men's 12.00 suits in greys and mixtures also blacks and dark blues all sizes. On sale **8.50**

\$7.50 and \$8.00 Knocknit Suits 4.50
These suits are good values we have them in plain black and dark greys and mixtures all sizes **4.50** on sale



H. M. BUCK'S

The Store that Sets the Pace
Originators of Low Prices.

Clothing House

Discount Sale

The Great Discount Sale is to be continued, you will save money if you deal with us.

10 PER CENT. OFF
Muslin Underwear.

Colored Lawns at
Slaughter Prices.

Ribbons at 10 Per Cent.
Discount.

Walking Skirts at 10 Per Cent. Discount and
we will repair them free of charge.

SPAFFORD & COLE

DRAYING
General Team Work
Excavating a Specialty

SAND for plastering.

Orders filled promptly

Geo. Ames, Jr.

Residence 633 Arbutus Street.
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HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

IN PAINTING YOUR HOUSE

I will give you the Best Material
and First-Class Workmanship

ALBERT BROULETTE

633 KEENAN STREET. 'PHONE 44-2.

AT
DAVID
JACOBSON

MID-SUMMER SALE

THE
BIG
STORE

We are doing quite an extensive mail order business and we give these orders our best attention and care—send in a trial order and test us.

Shirt Waists and
Shirt Waist Suits

We have a fine assortment of these beautiful goods, that please the ladies.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Linen

Doilies, counterpieces, scarfs and table spreads. These help to give that dainty home like look—at

10c to \$4.00

Beautiful
Silk Waists

In white and black, tailor made, these are really lovely goods.

Wash
Petticoats

In several different styles, consisting of hemstitched, lace trimmed, plaids, etc.—at

50c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Pillow Tops

A large assortment of tops, all ready for the pillow at **25c to 50c**

DAVID JACOBSON

Telephone.

LAW

REAL ESTATE LOANS,
INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE

CHRIST ROEPCKE,

Manufacturer of

Heavy and Light Harness
Best Goods For Least Money

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

DAVENPORT STREET.

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store

It pays to lead.
Buy where your dollar gets most value.

Sheer Wash Fabrics Must Go

Come today your neighbor may get ahead of you tomorrow.

UNDER PRICED SALE

Rare values in sheer goods, domestic and imported silk mixed fabrics, lawns, organdies, swisses and mulls---any and every kind---all absolutely first-class and the season's newest

A Partial List of Bargains to be Had:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 15c lawns and swisses in dark and light colors, while they last, per yard | 9c |
| 18c organdies and swisses, in shadow stripes and flowered designs, per yard | 12 1/2c |
| 25c handsome sheer summer fabrics, in all the new modes, per yard | 17c |
| 30c and 35c organdies, imported swisses, batistes, shadow checks, silk dots, figures and plaids | 22c |
| 50c and 65c high grade sheer silk mixtures, baronne silk mulls, spider silks, changeable Napoleon silks, silk welt capucine, per yard | 39c |

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS
AT CRUSOE'S DEPARTMENT STORE

P. H. Moore, of Pelican Lake, was in the city Tuesday.

Charles Ross of Cavour was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

Oliver LaChance of State Line spent Wednesday in the city.

Mrs. Leon Labine, of Lac du Flambeau, spent Tuesday in the city.

Gary & Danielson have a fine display of ties in their show window.

H. S. Stoken the cigar maker at Ironwood was in the city Tuesday.

Harve Tuttle came down from State Line, Tuesday night to attend the circus.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Buck of Berlin are visiting at the home of their son H. M. Buck.

Mrs. Viola Edwards was in the city Wednesday looking after business interests.

Sam Cox of New Orleans arrived in the city Tuesday to visit with his brother Ira Cox.

Geo. Jewell returned home Tuesday after a week's visit in the vicinity of New London.

J. J. Gibson went to Toronto Tuesday morning. He was called there by the sickness of his brother.

Mrs. Sawtell of Oshkosh arrived in the city Tuesday to visit at the home of her son Frank Sawtell.

There were from three to four hundred extra people fed at each of the various hotels in the city circus day.

Mrs. Sol Sutliff left for Grand Rapids, Monday, to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. C. J. Carmen.

J. B. Tibesar, Division Superintendent of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn. spent Tuesday in the city.

State Line, Eagle River, Minoqua, Monico, Woodruff, Lac du Flambeau and Antigo were well represented at the circus yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson of Scandinavia arrived in the city Tuesday to visit at the home of Mrs. Peterson's sister Mrs. O. A. Kolden.

Mrs. Will Stevens, of Bundy, and Mrs. Frank Stevens, of Laurel, Miss., arrived in the city Tuesday and are visiting at the home of D. B. Stevens.

C. J. Davis and wife (nee Miss Mildred Jordan) are in the city with Mr. and Mrs. Will Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are to visit a week at the Stevens' camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGregor and three children of Antigo arrived in the city Tuesday to make an extended visit at the home of Mrs. McGregor's brother D. E. Briggs.

Factory Inspector Peterson arrived in the city Tuesday to look after his work. He probably will attend the circus Wednesday to see if they are complying with factory laws.

A. Hanson, the Three Lakes manufacturer of, and wholesaler and retail dealer in driving shoes and cruising paces was in the city for the circus Wednesday.

M. H. Raymond went to Stevens Point, Monday, and returned Tuesday accompanied by Mrs. Raymond and daughter Ruth who have been visiting at the Point the past two weeks.

Jerry Mannville who has been on a twenty-five day furlough with relatives in the city, returned Thursday to Fort Meade, S. D. He will remain there for a week and then go with his regiment to the Philippines.

Attorney B. R. Goggins, of Grand Rapids, the newly appointed railroad commissioner was in the city Wednesday looking after matters connected with the D. J. Cole, estate. Mr. Goggins is joint administrator with Mrs. Cole.

C. M. Park of the Vilas County News, has sold his paper to the Rogers Printing Co. Mr. Park was editor of The New North nineteen months. His plans are not known but one thing is certain, he cannot stay out of the newspaper business.

Mrs. Leo. Emerling exhibited heroic courage and presence of mind on Tuesday morning when she caught the runaway horse, belonging to the Armour Co., which had been frightened by Dr. Packard's automobile.

The horse ran from White's store toward the viaduct and as it was dashing by Mrs. Emerling ran from her door and catching the lines brought it to a standstill.

An automobile party, composed of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Moll, L. R. Yates and Robert Walker of St. Louis Mo. and Arthur Jackson, Eagle River Wis., passed through here Saturday enroute to Wausau, Chippewa Falls and Minneapolis. The party had spent a month at and near Eagle River at the lakes. Left St. Louis June 5 in a Pierce touring car of 45 horse power and traveled 1150 miles when the car reached here. No mishaps on the trip. Will return by way of Minneapolis.

Next Sunday August 4, the Evang. St. Paul's church will have its Mission Festival. Rev. Carl Nagel, Brillion, Rev. S. J. LeRoy, St. Louis Mo. and Rev. F. Kuetner of Antigo will preach and report on Foreign and Home mission work which is done by the Evang. Synod. The morning service held in German language in the church (formerly Free Methodist Church) will begin at 10 o'clock. The afternoon service mostly held in English will be at two o'clock in the Keenan park on the Pelican river on the South side. Also Rev. R. Evans and Rev. C. Hocking will give addresses. Refreshments will be served by the Ladies' Aid Society. Should the weather make it impossible to have the service in the open air the service will also then be held in the church.

A WAR FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC.

The announcement that preparations are being made for the despatch of a powerful fleet of battleships upon a "practice cruise" to the Pacific has given new vitality to the reports of strained relations between the United States and Japan, and has supplied the sensation-mongers at home and abroad with an abundance of ammunition. The first official intimation of the proposed cruise came from Secretary Metcalf, in an interview at Oakland, California. Prior to that, the newspaper rumors regarding such a movement had been pronounced unfounded, in high official circles. No sudden shifting of the fleet is contemplated. The summer cruise will take place as usual in the Atlantic, but next winter will witness a fleet of at least sixteen battleships on its way around Cape Horn, reversing the famous voyage of the Oregon.

EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The foreign press is taking this movement fully as seriously as is called for. Russian newspapers frankly admit that they "hope for the worst," and add that, in the event of hostilities, Russia will observe a strict neutrality. English, French, and German papers do not treat the matter so exuberantly, but discuss it with a gravity which implies war as a possibility; and the delegates at The Hague are represented as greatly depressed by the possibilities of the situation. Some conservative American newspapers deplore the plan, on the ground that it is certain to be misunderstood, and that it can hardly fail to increase popular irritation in Japan. On the other hand, there are a few who think that it is in the interest of peace that it should be demonstrated, as an incident of this "practice cruise," that the United States can protect its Pacific coast, or its Atlantic coast either, if it has to do it.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Few foreign observers realize how rapidly Japan has been increasing her navy since her war with Russia. The Earl of Ronaldshay, in an article in the last Blackwood's, states that the navy yards at Kure employ 30,000 men, are capable of building battleships equal to any now afloat, and of turning out everything connected with their construction, from a rivet to a twelve-inch gun. There are now under construction in Japanese yards two huge battleships of the Dreadnaught class, four first-class armored cruisers of from 13,000 to 14,000 tons, and three small cruisers. In addition, two battleships of 15,000 and 16,400 tons respectively recently arrived from England; and of the captured Russian ships, six battleships, four cruisers, two coast-defense ships, three destroyers, and two gunboats thoroughly rebuilt and equipped are nearly ready for sea. Altogether, these vessels represent an aggregate increase of tonnage amounting to 229,483 tons.—Journal of Education.

Attend the Wausau Business College, Wausau, Wis.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by J. J. Reardon Druggist, 50c.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED:—A good girl for general house work. Experience required. Mrs. J. THOMAS, ROD AND GUN CLUB Three Lakes, Wis.

WANTED:—A first class cook. Apply to P. H. MOORE, Pelican Lake.

WANTED:—Situation as stenographer and book-keeper. Inquire at The New North.

Will pay ten dollars a week for good cook, man or woman, at Black Lake Summer Resort. Address Box 514 Rhinelander, Wis.

Lost:—Gentleman's seal grain purse with North American Acc. policy identification and address 139 Fellham St. Person finding same kindly return at once as he is known. Return to this office.

FOR SALE:—at once, two cows standard bred, Plymouth Rock chickens, dry wood and garden truck, at W. J. MONAHAN 1240 Eagle St.

FOR SALE:—A telescope sight to use on rifle; high grade; with or without rifle. SOL JOHNSON, P. O. Box 13 415

FOR SALE:—Good driving horse. Inquire of A. W. BROWN.

FOR SALE:—O. H. McLaughlin farm 100 acres, one mile west of city limits, about one-half under cultivation, plenty of wood and considerable pine; with or without stock and machinery to run the same. For terms address Mrs. O. H. McLaughlin, Box 53, City.

FOR SALE:—Timber lands, large or small tracts, in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia. Also good going operations. CHAS. M. LANNING & CO., Lafayette Bldg., Portland, Oregon, 526.

FOR SALE:—plane. TED YAPP.

FOR SALE:—2 incubators, 1 brooder, 1 Humphrey bone cutter. Inquire D this office.

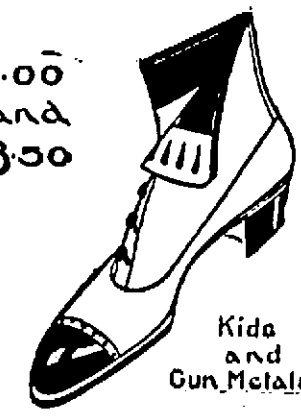
FOR SALE:—Two pair draperies, cheap. Inquire at this office.

Dorothy Dodd

ONLY at this store can the far-famed faultless fitting "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes be procured. More handsome shoes, or more thoroughly good shoes, or more satisfactory shoes are not to be had at any price—and all styles, shapes and leathers may be had in "Dorothy Dodd's."

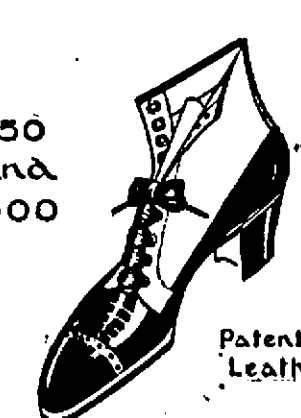
Dorothy Dodd

\$3.00 and \$3.50



Kida and Gun Metals

\$3.50 and \$4.00



Patent Leathers

WHILE it is upon their superior quality and attractiveness that "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes have achieved their phenomenal success, it is not less interesting to know that they cost no more than you have to pay for ordinary shoes. You incur not the least obligation by asking to see them.

Peoples Savings Store

O. A. KOLDEN, Proprietor.



See our new line of late patterns and make up in TIES just in. The very latest thing out.

This Label Stands for 52 Years of Knowing How



Quality is shown in our high-grade Clothing. Suits ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Every garment fitted to the wearer before it leaves our store.

GARY & DANIELSON

Good Things to Wear.

Yenor & Barnes

Cement Walks

If you contemplate improving your residence or business property with cement walks this summer let us give you figures.

Skilled and Experienced Workmen Employed.

Our walks are guaranteed to stand the most severe tests. Write or call on

Yenor & Barnes

Telephone 218-4. Rhinelander, Wis.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Consisting of Parlor, bedroom, dining room and kitchen furniture. Piano also two buggies, lap robes, etc.

—AT—

H. LEWIS' Residence

325 DAHL STREET
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

F. L. Hinman & Co. Druggists and Stationers WALL PAPER

A New Assortment of Postal Cards.
Prescription Business Carefully Looked After
28 SO. BROWN ST. RHINELANDER, WIS

BARNES-WEESNER AGENCY
INSURANCE That INSURES
"Will go on your Bond." Money to Loan on Good Security.
A SQUARE DEAL
Merchants State Bank Building. Phone 240.

TOLL TAKEN OF HUMAN LIFE BY THE INDUSTRIES

GREATER THAN DEATHS ON BATTLEFIELD

Over Half a Million Men and Women Annually Are Killed or Injured in the United States While Engaged in Productive Labor---Enormous Sum Needed to Support Those Incapacitated.



A Familiar Peril in Building Operations.

New York.—More than 500,000 men and women are injured or killed in the industries annually in the United States, or one person every minute.

This industrial carnage costs the people of the country, directly and indirectly, over two and a half billions of dollars—a sum larger than the national debt.

Such are the death tolls of industrial progress, which shows such a smiling face to those whose occupations involve no danger, but turns a ghastly countenance on those who work in peril of their lives.

Whoever doubts these figures need only read the grim statistics to be convinced that modern industry is more fatal than war.

In the Japanese-Russian war a total of 333,786 men were killed and wounded on both sides, not counting the losses in naval battles.

In the same period in the United States alone the great army of American laborers engaged in manufacturing and building operations suffered a loss of 425,000 killed and injured; 92,000 more lives were sacrificed to industrial progress in one year than during the greatest conflict of recent times.

Statistics of the Interstate commerce commission show that 81,115 people were injured and 10,046 killed on the railroads during the year ending June 30, 1904. Sufficient data has been accumulated by the United States government and other responsible authorities to show that at least 5,100 men are annually killed or injured in anthracite mining alone, and 425,000 in factory and building operations, making the grand total approximately 525,000.

Total Death Roll Greater. These estimates are conservative. If the exact number of accidents was known this total would be greatly increased.

In converting facts into figures Mr. Clarence Marx, who, with other responsible investigators, has given several years of study to the relation of crippled and unemployed persons to industry, presents a startling array.

Of the 525,000 workers mentioned 15 per cent., or 445,000 to struggle per cent., only are killed, leaving 85 against their handicaps. Estimating that at least 50 per cent., or 222,000 of these are able to earn \$225 each annually, which is 50 per cent. of the annual average earnings of able-bodied artisans, we have a total of \$49,950,000. This is the loss in earning power.

Safely assuming that these persons would create twice as much wealth as they earn we would have a loss in production of approximately \$100,000,000 annually.

But this is only half the truth. If these 222,000 wage earners are not re-established they must sooner or later be supported by the state. It is also evident that the other 222,000 who are totally disabled will also become a burden on the taxpayers.

Poor relief statistics show that it costs \$10,000 to support a pauper during his natural life time. To be conservative again, let us estimate this cost at \$6,000, to make allowance for those who may be supported by relatives and friends, or who may become partially self-supporting. Since under our present system the partially disabled are not re-established, the total number, minus a small percentage, must be supported at public expense. To do this costs approximately two and one-half billion dollars. In other words, we contract each year to meet a debt of two and a half billion dollars within the lifetime of the persons thus injured.

Figures That Stagger. These are staggering figures, but they are only a forecast of what we may expect if this wasteful destruction of life and limb continues.

In New York state, according to the estimate of the state labor commissioner in 1906, 44 workers in every 1,000 are incapacitated in the course of the year's work. That means, for instance, that at least 40,000 purely industrial accidents occur in New York city alone every year. The ratio of injured and uninjured is not as high in some other parts of the country, or the total number of accidents in the United States would be over 800,000 annually.

In one section of New York city, the thorough of Manhattan, there were last year 2,160 deaths by violence; as troubling as it may seem nearly one-third of these deaths, or 684, were caused by falls, explosions, caving in of earth, premature blasts and falling rock. The river tunnels were constructed at the cost of 68 lives, 43 in the Pennsylvania terminal works, 20 in the Belmont tunnel, two in the subway borings and three in the Hudson companies' terminal.

In the huge, smoky workshop called Pittsburgh, one human life is sacrificed for every 50,000 tons of coal that are shipped out of the city. For each 7,500 tons of steel products one of the manipulators, somewhere in the process of manufacture, lays down his life; and for each 70,000 tons of steel rails another laborer makes the last sacrifice.

Of the 2,860 deaths reported in Pittsburgh in 1905, 919 were due to accidents in mills, mines and on railroads. The number of accidents was not computed, but it was undoubtedly in the thousands.

Causes of Fatalities. How does it all happen, you ask? If, as the molten stream burns alive its willing victim, it may be that a man or woman is whirled to a horrible death in mill machinery; or a miner is blown to eternity in an explosion of damp in a mine.

Publicity is given to accidents on railroads, but little is heard of the thousands annually killed and maimed in manufacturing and building and in some of the more obscure trades. It has been shown that 425,000 are annually disabled in factories and construction work. But we have no means of knowing how many are industrially displaced by inhaling the poisonous fumes in working over batteries, or the large numbers that are afflicted with mercurial poisoning and other ailments in the hat industry and allied trades. Neither do we know how many succumb to painters' colic, or blood poisoning by working with brass and copper.

The victims of tuberculosis among sweatshop workers, grain trimmers, longshoremen, coal hands and others are shown to be numerous by the board of health reports, but the exact numbers have never been gathered into statistical form.

Tributary Evils. This loss of life and limb in times of peace would be sufficiently appalling in itself were there no tributary evils. But the situation is rendered even more serious by the fact that only about 15 per cent. of the industrial accidents result in the death of the victims, while 85 per cent., or 445,000, are doomed to a one-sided battle for existence.

When a man loses a limb or the use of it, is rendered partially blind by an accident, or in countless ways is incapacitated for his regular work, the first great question confronting him is

ing, for if the children were not available their disabled seniors would take their places at a higher rate of wages than at less than current standards.

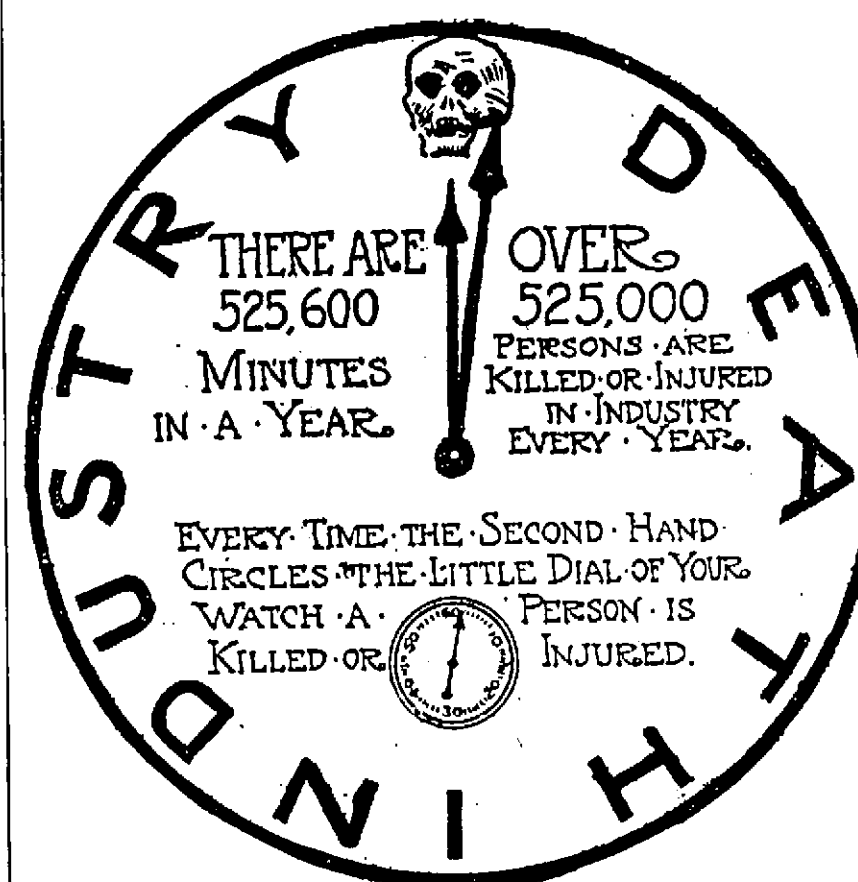
This would do much to remove the stigma of a present national disgrace by which 1,257,324 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years are allowed to dwarf their young lives in our shops, factories and mills. The handicapped man would support children only where a distinct economic and educational advantage is to be gained. He is fully competent to compete with the able bodied for many positions. It is not favoritism that he needs or asks; only an opportunity to demonstrate his fitness. The trouble is, he is rarely given that opportunity.

Great Need of the Day. A crying need of the day is an awakening of the national conscience regarding the needless loss of human life and the resulting economic waste. In our reckless haste to make money we forget that in so doing, the unnatural wear and tear of industry, and the fierce struggle for existence are producing an increasing host of dependent citizens, who have been worn out as a part of a machine and are then thrown on the industrial scrap heap.

The hours of labor are being slightly reduced and wages slightly increased, but the wear and tear on man and machine has been nearly doubled.

Many men, each one a unit of labor, valuable to the employer and to society, drop out crippled by accident or with their health undermined. Unless the employees are speedily able to readjust themselves in gainful occupations, they become public charges. Each man added to the list of the state's dependents makes an added burden of taxes on the wealth producing citizens.

The employer, who is the exponent of the industrial system is accountable for this waste of productive power, though not the originator of it, is himself one of the first victims to feel the extra burden of taxation. Doubtless he is also appealed to, and subscribes liberally for private charitable schemes, which are themselves largely necessary evils. Hence the wasteful system of industry, in which the waste of labor is lost sight of in the mad attempt to save cost of production, reacts on itself; and the hard-pressed employer becomes a victim to the very system that is slowly but certainly adding to the cost of maintenance.



One Violent Death or Injury For Every Tick of Your Watch.

to fit himself for some other form of labor. What are his chances to regain a foothold?

Some few corporations retain on the payroll those employees who may have been injured in their service, but the number of such is small. A few provide pensions, and even fewer have instituted some form of benefit that will be a real help in case of disablement.

But the great mass of injured persons must readjust themselves as best they can.

Prejudiced Employers. The chief reason why they fail to do this and start on the long tortuous road to semi-pauperism and finally the almshouse is the open prejudice of employers against hiring a cripple, or a failure on their part to recognize the fact that he still possesses an economic value, as he usually does. This remorseless prejudice against which many an honest and capable man has been forced to contend has driven valuable material to the waste heap of humanity, if not to a self-made grave.

There are many positions filled by boys and girls who should be in school, which could be better filled by older men and women unable to command higher wages because of physical disability. To supplant the incumbents of such positions would be to raise the standards of education and of living.

tenance and production by increasing the value of labor, which he has tried to maintain, if not to cheapen.

Centuries Paralleled. In former times vassals, serfs and slaves gave up their lives blindly to their feudal chiefs; fighting their battles, tilling their soil, selling their own birth rights for a pot of miserable porridge.

As the fourteenth century vassal sold his service and life for food and shelter so the twentieth century artisan sells his labor and life for money with which to buy the necessities of life. If his wages are greater than his living expenses and he is fortunate enough to escape bodily harm, he may, under extremely favorable conditions, be able to provide for an independent old age. But if shifting economic conditions condemn him to only a precarious living and if he is disabled by the machinery of industry, only one fate can be his—the acceptance of alms sooner or later from friends or the state. He has not shed his blood as the vassals of old in the service of a master. He has sacrificed himself on the altar of industrial progress, whose masters are practically unconcerned for his future.—From the N. Y. Journal and American.

If you raise your head above the crowd, prepare to have it hit.

Summer Blouses



Three pretty yet easily-made blouses are shown here; they are suitable for almost all blouse material. The first is in pale blue chiffon taffetas; the yoke of piece lace has a shaped strap of taffetas laid on it. The front is laid in seven box-plates stitched at the edges for 3 inches, each being trimmed by a fancy button. The joining of the yoke is covered by a strap. The sleeves are box-plated at lower edge, and are finished by a lace cuff and narrow ruff. The second is in white lawn finely tucked in front; the small yoke and the strap down front are of white lace, with collar and sleeve band of the same; both are edged with bands of lawn.

The third blouse pictured is in white washing silk. The yoke is composed of lace insertion of two widths, cut from a deep point in center front and on each shoulder. The silk is finely tucked where it joins the yoke, the tucks being 1/2 inches in length. The collar and sleeve bands are of lace insertion strapped each edge with silk. The fullness at top of sleeves is pleated into the armhole.

Laces Popular

Abundance of This Trimming Seen on Frocks at Fashionable Resorts.

There is no doubt that this is a season for laces, for all of the frocks for the fashionable summer resorts show abundant quantities of this trimming. One of these is a dream in palest silver gray chiffon cloth trimmed with transparent insertions of very fine Irish crochet lace. These are attached to the material with a fine network of embroidery silk and narrow ruffled insertions formed with tiny rondenoux of the cloth, forming an open design through which the lining of the palest Irish taffeta is visible.

The bodice is an suite and about the waist there is a fitted grille of iridescent satin, boned front and back, and trimmed with little rosettes of embroidery in the center of which are small jeweled buttons. Elaborate trimmings of fine needlework and strapings trim the bodice, which has a vest of plaited chiffon over which fold inside revers of lace, joined by narrow bands of ribbon velvet. The sleeves are in doublets of chiffon cloth, with underpuffs of chiffon, gauged into elbow cuffs of embroidery and Irish crochet.

Big Brooches. Big brooches are all the go—really big ones, such as were worn two generations ago; only, with the exception of the cameo pins, they are more gorgeous affairs. The modern big brooch gleams and sparkles on a sheet of vivid color. There is nothing demure about it—it is a striking, effective ornament.

Most of the big pins hold a single semi-precious stone. The stone makes the brooch, for the setting is simply a narrow rim about it. Transparent stones are not, as a rule, backed with setting, as this detracts from their appearance.

Amethyst and topaz seem to outnumber other transparent stones used for these big brooches, such as garnet, peridot, aquamarine, etc. Well-cut topaz gives gleam like living fire; the amethyst pins glow with a more subdued light.

Foulards and Rajahs. A few foulards are blossoming with the swishes and mulls and other sunny stuffs. The foulards already shown are chiefly of the dotted variety, showing very slight variations upon designs already familiar. There are women who will not consider planning a warm weather outfit without including in it at least one foulard frock, and no other silk is quite its equal for general utility wear in warm weather.

Plain rajah is offered in all the leading shades which are likely to retain their popularity, and it is said that this material is to be tremendously worn for motor and travelling coats and costumes.

Ruffles Must Be Coaxed. The majority of laundresses have not yet learned how to iron satisfactorily the platings so popular this season on the front of shirtwaists. The best way is to fasten down the plaiting with two rows of basting before it is washed. The piece should then be ironed on the wrong side to press the plait in shape. When this is done, draw out the bastings and iron on the right side. Some laundresses flout them, but they do not look so well. If the plaiting is edged with lace it will need careful picking out with the fingers. Some girls have found it less trouble and more satisfactory to buy the plaiting by the yard, and after it is soiled, throw it away.

Length of Skirt. Remember that the length of the skirt is decided by the purpose for which it is to be used. Walking skirts, both cloth and linen, are from three to four inches from the ground. In formal gowns, however, for afternoon and evening wear, train slightly.

Hanging Skirts

Simple Process That Will Insure a Correct Drop to Finished Garment.

Finish your skirt all but the bottom, then give it a thorough pressing. Take a large pail or a small tub, or any thing round that measures about 13 inches in depth and about 75 inches around the top and has a good edge. Be sure your depth measures over all around. Put your piano stool in center of tub. If the top is hollow put a board over to make it level. Now you can raise and lower your stool, according to the length you desire your skirt. For a full length the stool must be even with edge of tub; if shorter, lower your stool as much below the edge as you want the skirt to measure from the floor. Stand up on stool perfectly still, allowing your skirt to fall over tub. Have some one mark on the edge, on the right side of skirt, with a piece of tailor chalk, being careful not to slide the skirt away from its natural place. Turn up according to chalk line, and you will have a perfect length.

Pretty Frocks



The skirt and bretelles of this pretty frock are of pink linen trimmed with bands of the same. The blouse is of white batiste with a little embroidered border in pink.

The yoke is of lace trimmed with bands of insertion and bordered with a ruff of lace or embroidery which forms the epaulettes. The sleeves are finished with cuffs of the pink linen trimmed with bands of the same, and the girle and buttons are also of the pink linen.

To Unwind Silk. Wind over back of chair as much silk off the spool as you think necessary for the work. Slip off chair, hold silk firmly, and cut at one end. You now have all your thread the same length. Next take a piece of beeswax and wax well. Press with a warm iron and tie with string in center of threads to keep all together. You thus will be able to use every inch of silk without the usual knots and snarls.

Gathering It Correctly. Use two run threads, about one-third inch apart, and pull one from each end of gathers. Draw tight and stretch or pull the goods down on the threads. Then push gathers out on the threads to the length desired and one can baste them in position without the threads twisting up in front of the needle, as they do otherwise.

John Henry With the Drummers

By HUGH McHUGH (George V. Hobart)

It was a swift squad of sports that climbed into a coach and allowed themselves to be yanked over the rails in the direction of Chicago one morning last week.

A bunch of brisk boys—believe me! Nick Dalrymple, Tod Stone, Slim Barnes—say! do you remember Slim? Travels for a clothing house in Cincinnati and they call him Slim because he's so fat that every time he



"A Bunch of Brisk Boys—Believe Me!"

turns around he meets himself coming back.

He's all the good—that boy is! And such a cut-up!

Nick goes after the gilt things for a hardware house in Columbus and he knows everybody in the world—bar no one living.

Nick has only one trouble, he will paddle after the ponies. Whenever he makes a town where there's a pool room his expense account gets fat and beefy, and Nick begins to worry for fear he may win something.

He won \$12 in Cleveland once and he spent \$218 at a boozologist's that night getting statistics on how it happened.

Tod Stone cuts ice for a match factory in Newark and he's the life of a small party.

Tod's main hold is to creep into the "reading room" of a Rube hotel after the chores are done of an evening and throw salt at the come-ons.

Tod tells them that their town is the brightest spot on the map and they warm up to him and want to buy him sackpunch and root beer.

Then when he gets them stuck on themselves he sells them matches.

"Give the gang to quarters and all rubber!" said Slim about half an hour after the train pulled out.

In the seat ahead of us a somewhat demure looking Proposition in rain-bow rags had been sampling the scenery ever since we started.

We had all given her the glad glance but she was very much Cold Storage, so we passed it up.

As Slim spoke, the Proposition was



"Boozey is So Happy With His Izzy—Wizzy!" Gurgled the Husband.

joined by a young chap with a loose face who had been out on the smoking room working faithfully on one of those palama mandolin cigars that bite you on the finger if you show the least sign of fear.

Just then the train stopped for a few minutes and we were put wise to the fact that it was an incurable case of bride and groom.

"Oh! Boozey is back to his bride!" said the brand new wife; "did Boozey like his smoky woky?"

Boozey opened a bunch of grins and sat down while wife patted his cheek and cooed:

"Is umm glad to get back to umm 'little wifey-pifey'?"

Nick Dalrymple and Tod Stone began to scream inwardly and Slim was chuckling like a pet porpoise.

"Sweetie mustn't be angry with Petie, but Sweetie is sitting on Petie's 'little hand!'" said the bride, whereupon Tod exploded and Slim began to grab for his breath.

A Dutch brewer and his wife sat right ahead of Boozey and Birdie and every once in a while the old hop hoppers would turn around and beam benignly over the gold rims at the bride.

"Boozey must anney-wugy up closer to his Coozle and skeeze her 'itty arm—no, no, not her waist! you naughty! naughty!"

The brewer was back at the bride with another gold-rimmed googoo when his wife got nervous and cut in:

"Is id you turn your face to see somedding—yes? she snupped, and the foam-buider ducked to the window and began to eat scenery.

Dalrymple was almost out; Tod was under the seat sparring for wind; Slim was giving an imitation of a carbargo in a heavy sea, and the rest of the passengers were in various stages from hiccoughs to convulsions.

"Is Boozey comfy with his 'itty wooty teeny Birdie?" chirped the bride.

"Boozey is so happy with his Izzy—wizzy!" gurgled the husband; "how's my 'little girly wifly'?"

"Oh! she's such a happy wappy 'little fligi!' giggled the dotty dame, pinching her piggle's ear, whereupon

the brewer tried to hand the bride another gasoline gaze, but the old lady caught him with the goods.

"Is id to my face you go behind my back to make a googly-googly eye at somerun—yes?" she growled, and in a minute the brewer's brow was busy with the window pane.

"Sweetie looks at Petie and Sweetie sees that Petie's pretty face is getting unbrowned, so it is!" cuckooed Mrs. Daffy; "and Sweetie has a dood mind to tias him, too!"

They opened a newspaper, crawled under cover and began to bite each other on the chin.

"Go as far as you like!" said Slim, then he went down and out.

The man who had helped to make Weehawken famous had his head out the window watching for an ice-wagon, and Mrs. Brewer was indignantly muttering, "Du bist ein Narr. Du bist ein Narr!"

Just then the train pulled out and saved our lives.

Nick, Tod, Slim and I went over near the water-cooler to rest up, and in a minute the three of them were fanning each other with fairy tales about the goods they sold.

I'll back these three boys to dream longer than any other drummers on the track.

It's a pipe that they can sell bills to each other all day and never wake up.

Slim turned the gas on to the limit about hypnotizing a John Wanamaker merchant prince in Pikeville, Indiana, to the extent of \$200 for open-work socks, farmer's size, and Tod Stone sent his balloon up by telling us how he sold the Siegel-Coopers of Liverpool, Iowa, \$300 worth of Panama hats for horses.

The Hot Air association was in full session when Buck Jones, caromed over from the other end of the car and weighed-in with us.

Buck is a swell.

He thinks he strikes 12 on all occasions, but his clock is all to the bad.

Buck isn't a drummer—nay! nay! take back your gold!

He'll look you straight in the eye



"Is id to My Face You Go Behind My Back to Make Googly-Googly Eyes and Some Fun—Yes?"

and tell you he's a traveling salesman—nix on the drummer!

I think Buck sells canned shirt waists for the Shine Brothers.

Buck's wife and a three-year-old were traveling with him, but he wasn't giving it out through a megaphone.

Buck is one of those goose-headed guys who begin to scratch gravel and start in to make a killing every time they see a pretty girl.

Across the aisle sat two pet canaries from Plainfield, New Jersey.

They were members of the Southern Stinging society and they were en route to the west to join the "Bunch of Birds Burlesque Company."

Their names were Millie and Tillie and they wore Florodora hats and did a sister act that contained more bad grammar than an East Side pinocchio game.

Millie was fully aware that she could back Duso off the map, and Tillie was ready to bet a week's salary that she could make Bernhardt feel like she was out in the storm we had day before yesterday.

Slim called them the Roast-Beef Sisters, Rare and Well-done.

In a minute the castors on Buck's neck began to turn.

Slim put us wise with a wink so we lit the fire and began to cook it up.

Buck's heart was warming for the birds in the gilded cage.

"The real Kibbi!" said Slim; "it's a plain case of Appomattox; the war is over and they are yours, Buck!"

Then Buck bounced over and began to show Millie and Tillie what a handsome brute he was at close quarters.



"Papa! Mama Wants 'oo to Det My Bottle of Milk!"

He sat on the arm of the seat and ate up the information on them that he was a millionaire who had escaped from Los Angeles, Cal., and he was just going to put them both in grand opera when his three-year-old toddled down the aisle and grabbed him by the coat tail!

"Papa! Mama wants 'oo to det my bottle of milk!"

"Stung!" shrieked Slim.

"Back to the nursery!" howled Tod, and then as Buck crawled away to home and mother we lot out a yell that caused the conductor to think the train had struck a wild west show.

During the rest of the trip Buck was nailed to his seat.

Every time he tried to use the elastic in his neck his wife would burn him with a hard, cold gliter.

(Copyright, 1901, by C. V. Williamson Co.)

WONDERS OF OLDEN TIMES.

Works of 17th Century Inventor Too New to be Considered Practical.

The Marquis of Worcester, who wrote concerning many things about 1650 to 1660, had a knowledge and grasp of mechanical problems that would give him a high position in the ranks of workers even at the present day.

In aerial navigation, he tells us of portecuted inventions: "How to make an artificial bird to fly which way and as long as one pleases, by or against the wind." Again, "How to make a man fly, which," he says, "I have tried, with a little boy of ten years old in a barn from one end to the other on a haymow." In these days of wireless telegraphy we take little note of visual signalling, but in those days it was a great departure to have devised methods of signalling at a distance, such methods being available both by day and night.

Of instruments of destruction he had plenty. How like an informed ma-

chine such a description reads, as, "An engine, portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened on the inside of the greatest ship, tantum aliud agens, and at any appointed minute, though a week after, either of day or night, it shall irrevocably sink that ship."

But while he tried to perfect methods of destruction, he also knew "how to prevent and safeguard any ship from such an attempt by day or night." Steam navigation, after all, is only of the last century, but the marquis had "a way to make a boat work itself against wind and tide," evidently using steam as in others of his schemes, such as raising water.

In fact, he was a man who lived in an age wherein his inventiveness was misunderstood. Had he lived later no doubt many of his devices would have been practically and commercially developed. It is comparatively easy to get the merits of an improvement understood, but it is very difficult to get anyone to consider something which is said to be an entirely new departure.—Contract Journal

LOVE LETTER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Telephone Operator Thinks That the 'Phone Calls the Thing.

"It just fairly surprises me lately, the number of men that call up their sweethearts and wives on the long distance 'phone," said the telephone operator at one of the local hotels.

"The girl that gets a love letter from a fellow these days has to live so far away from him that it'll take too much out of his week's pay to call her up. Honest, it seems to me all I do here some evenings is to call up girls for fellows. Then there are a good many men that call their wives. One man told me that he hasn't written to his wife more than a dozen times in the last year and a dozen times in the year most of the time. I guess he calls her up every night when he ain't too far from home, or three or four times a week anyhow. He seemed like such a nice gentleman."

"I don't believe men write many love letters to girls any more. It'd seem foolish to write a letter to a girl

just after you'd been talking to her and I know lots of young men that call their girls every night. They call after six o'clock, because the night rate is only about half as much as the day rate. What I started to say was that these fellows that call every night, surely don't write to girls too. It would be just like writing to her just after he had gone home from callin' on her."


"How long do they talk? Oh, anywhere from three minutes to 14 minutes. Of course some talk longer than that, but 14 minutes is above the average for the longer conversations."

"I've heard girls say they like to be called up better than to get a letter, only it's fun to have the letters to show to other girls. They like to have the letters to read over again to themselves, too. I think it's swell though to have a man call you up from away off, in some other state. Then I think a married man that'll spend his money that way just to talk to his wife is a peach."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On the stage many a character is without character.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

From a Prominent Fraternal Man of
Rolla, Missouri.



Justice of the Peace A. M. Light, of
Rolla, Mo., Major, Uniformed Rank,
Knights of Pythias, Third Battalion,
Second Regiment, Missouri Brigade,
says: "I am pleased to endorse the use
of Donnan's Kidney Pills, a medicine
of great merit. Having had personal ex-
perience with many kidney medicines,
I am in a position to know whereof I
speak, and am pleased to add my endorse-
ment to recommend their use."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADITION OF THE ROSE.

Pretty Legend Current Among North
American Indians.

The North American Indians of the
western coast have a tradition that
roses were created without thorns.
So tall and fair they grew that all
creatures were attracted by their
beauty and grace. Animals that
browsed upon grass and green herbage
soon discovered the tender sweetness
of the roses' abundant foliage, and then
every rose tree holding its flowers
aloft but attracted attention and drew
destruction to itself.

Every part of the earth had been
given its glory of roses, but in every
place there were animals which
sought the bushes to devour them,
and tribes of roses were in danger
of becoming extinct. In their ex-
tremity they held a council, for in
that faraway morning of the world
plants as well as animals had power
to speak. To the council all the
roses came, and each had a tale to
tell of suffering and disaster. At length
it was decided to send for help to the
godman of the tribes—the Hiawatha
of the west. Delegates were chosen
from among those who were malmed
and torn and had suffered most. Others
also were sent who were tall and
fair and graceful. Wisely this council
discerned that should justice be
done the tribes, beauty might pre-
vail in their cause.

The conference was long and grave.
At its close an armory of thorns was
given to every rose, and thus were the
tribes of roses delivered from the en-
emies.—Circle Magazine.

Another Brand.

"I suppose you realize the danger of
fretting?" said the man who tries to
benefit people.

"I do," answered the Indian,
thoughtfully, "especially the kind the
paleface puts in his automobile."

Tests of Bravery.

"Do you think men have more cour-
age than women?"

"Certainly not," answered the pro-
fessor. "Everybody knows there is
more peril in the first ice cream soda
than in the first straw hat."

Big Money for Cream.

Will pay more than you ever received
for cream in summer. GET OUR OFFER.
R. E. COBB, St. Paul, Minn.

Can Go Long Without Food.

The conder can fast for 40 days and
the eagle 28 days.

We Want Your Cream.

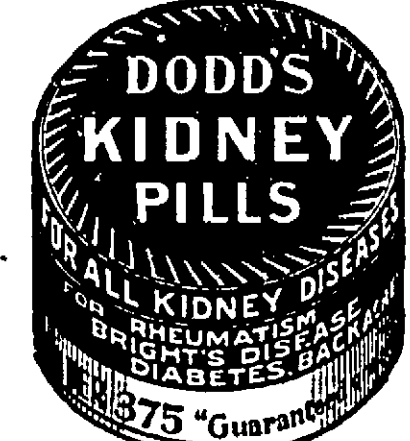
Write to-day for tags and prices. North
Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If gray hairs were a sign of wisdom
fewer men would have them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces
inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Men enjoy doing anything they
don't have to do for a living.



WHEN you buy oatmeal
always buy
Quaker Oats

It's the best oatmeal made and in
the twenty-five cent family package
you get a beautiful piece of Amer-
ican china. There is a nice assort-
ment of cups and saucers, plates,
bowls, etc. It's easy to furnish
your table this way.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO

Quaker Wheat Berries is the newest
thing in cereal foods—delicious. Buy
a package today. Two quarts 10c.

PROUD IN HER POVERTY.

Young Woman's Brave Answer to In-
sulting Landlord.

Frank P. Sargent, the United States
commissioner of immigration, said
one day in Washington:

"There is fine stuff in some of these
poor people who come to our shores.
I heard recently of a young Swedish
woman. Brave, witty and honorable,
she could bring splendid young
Americans into the world. A short
time after she arrived among us, her
husband got out of work. Naturally,
then, the rent fell behind. The land-
lord called for it one day in her hus-
band's absence. He listened to the
young woman's tale of misfortune, re-
garding the while her yellow hair,
her clear blue eyes, her red mouth
and white teeth. Suddenly, bending
toward her, he said:

"Give us a kiss!"

"She drew back, and her blue eyes,
as cold as ice, dwelt on him deaden-
ingly.

"No," she said, "my husband and I
may be too poor to pay our rent, but
we are not so poor that we can't do
our own kissing."

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered with Yellow Sores—Grew
Worse—Parents Discouraged—Cu-
ticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half
old, was taken with eczema or that
was what the doctor called it. We
took her to three doctors but by this
time she was nothing but a yellow,
greenish sore. One morning we dis-
covered a little yellow pimple on one
of her eyes. Doctor No. 3 said that we
had better take her to some eye spe-
cialist, since it was an ulcer. So we
went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and
he said the eyesight was gone. We
were nearly discouraged, but I thought
we would try the Cuticura Treatment,
so I purchased a set of Cuticura Rem-
edies, which cost me \$1, and in three
days our daughter, who had been sick
about eight months, showed great im-
provement, and in one week all sores
had disappeared. Of course it could
not restore the eyesight, but if we had
used Cuticura in time I am confident
that it would have saved the eye.
Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Ful-
ton, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1906.

Europe's Extinct Aurochs.

Professor A. Martens of Magdeburg
has reviewed all the early literature
and documents relating to the famous
wild ox of Europe, the aurochs, or
urus, and shows that it was not iden-
tical, "as \$5,000 won't pay for the build-
ing animal also lived in Europe in the
time of the aurochs. It is on record
that a herd of thirty aurochs were
living in Poland in 1664. In 1627
a few half-domesticated aurochs were
still in existence, but the race has
since become extinct. The typical
color of the aurochs was black, but
there was a gray variety in Poland
and a red one in Germany.

**People Tell Each Other About Good
Things.**

Twelve years ago few people in the
world knew of such a preparation as
Allen's Foot-Powder. Today after the
genuine merits of Allen's Foot-Powder
have been told year by year by grateful
persons, it is indispensable to millions.
It is clean, wholesome, healing and antiseptic
and gives rest and comfort to tired aching
feet.

Quite the Contrary.

"Horus, I haven't had time yet to
read that last novel of yours. How
did it end—happily?"

"No, Naggus; it ended tragically.
The total sales were 17 copies."

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable
N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Big Deposits of Limestone.

On the Tombigbee river, Alabama,
is enough limestone to supply a com-
ment plant for 100 years.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.

Cash every day. Write for prices and
tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

**Never mind so much where your
work may lie, do it.—Spurgeon.**

High Cream Prices.

Write us to-day for particulars and tags.
MILTON DAIRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

**Wise men miss a lot of real pleasure
because they are not foolish.**

THEIR MANAGER

By Elizabeth Robbins

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It was a warm day in April, and the
windows in the sitting-room of the
old two-story, hip-roof farmhouse were
opened wide.

Inside the three Bartlett sisters
were talking so earnestly that they did
not see the young man who walked
across the yard to one of the windows,
and, resting his arms on the sill,
smiled as he waited for his presence
to be discovered.

Lucetta, the oldest sister, was
speaking in a dejected tone. "It does
seem as if three able-bodied wom-
en—

"Who work like galley slaves," Mar-
linda, the youngest sister, inter-
posed.

"Ought to get a living," Rosella, the
other sister, ended for them. "Of
course they ought, and it makes me
wretched to think—"

"Oh, now, I wouldn't lose my tem-
per over it," a soothing voice inter-
rupted.

"Why, Chauncey Purcell!" Lucetta
exclaimed, severely. "You scared me
almost out of my senses!"

The young man only laughed in an-
swer, and going around to the door
came in where they were.

"Now, what were you girls quar-
reling about?" he asked, when he had
gathered Marinda up to when he had
come. How it had happened that he
could come, how long his vacation was
to be this time, and if he had been
home before he came there.

"Nothing of importance," Rosella
answered quickly, coloring a little.

"Can't you make the farm pay?"
he persisted.

"No," Lucetta admitted unwillingly.
"That is, not really. Of course we
contribute to get along and pay our
bills, but things are running down
a little right along."

Chauncey Purcell regarded them
thoughtfully. "It's because you are
women," he said. "The trouble with
you is that you lack originality. You've
got the idea that you must follow
the antiquated methods of your
great-grandfather. Why don't you
just think the kind of work you like,
and then make a business of it? Fol-
low the lead of your natural inclina-
tion. Do the thing you're fitted for?
Bless a trait!"

"Doesn't it sound easy—when neighbor
Purcell says it?" said Marinda.

"What you girls need is a manager,"
Chauncey concluded with an air of
conviction. "Especially Rosella," he
added, with a meaning glance to-
ward her.

"Perhaps you'd like to take the con-
tract to manage us," Marinda mock-
ed.

"I would like to," he answered
promptly.

"The idea of our being managed by
a little thing like you!" said Lucetta.

"Why, I used to wheel you around in
your baby-carriage."

"Must have been quite a tug for
you, being only four years my
senior," he retorted.

"Then you positively refuse to let
me manage you, singly or collectively?"
he asked, glancing again at Rosella.

"Certainly we do!"

"Well, then, suppose I do it without
your knowledge or consent?"

"I dare you to," said Rosella quick-
ly. "I rather think you'd find it the
most difficult undertaking you ever
undertook. Selling goods to unwilling
customers wouldn't be a circumstance
to it."

The young man looked at her quizz-
ically for several seconds, then gave
a short laugh and changed the sub-
ject; but he was somewhat absent-
minded on the rest of his stay, and
seemed to be studying on something
that interested and amused, while it
baffled him. He came over again the
next morning, while the Bartlett
sisters were at breakfast. "I suppose you've
been told your plans for the season's
campaign?" he asked quite respect-
fully.

"Yes; we're going to try very hard
this year and see if we can't make out
to accomplish something," Lucetta an-
swered, choosing to overlook the bad-
lance of the day before.

"We're going to raise onions, pota-
toes and peas," Marinda informed
him.

With a good vegetable patch for
our own use," Rosella amended.

"How about your flower garden?"
he asked.

"We've decided that we cannot af-
ford to have one," Lucetta answered
firmly.

"Not have a flower garden, when
you are all so crazy over flowers and
your luck with them in the despair of
all the women for miles around?"
Pshaw!"

"If we could exist without eating,
we'd do that, too," said Rosella bit-
terly.

"If we can only get the farm on a
paying basis, we can make up next
year for not having flowers this," said
Lucetta hopefully.

"Oh, have a flower garden," urged
Chauncey. "Let me make it for you.
I'm to have a good long vacation this
time, and I'm aching for some useful
thing to do. Really, I shall feel hurt
if you refuse."

They looked at each other. "It
doesn't seem as though you ought to,"
said Lucetta at last, deprecatingly.

So the old garden was cleaned up
and enlarged to eventually contain
moss pink, larkspur, four-o'clocks,
columbine, foxglove, love-lies-bleeding,
salvia, coropsis and marigolds. In ad-
dition to what was already there.

This renovating and the setting out
of a wistaria, honeysuckle and clem-
atis paniculata, in the few places
about the house not already occupied
by vines, took the rest of the week.

"And now," said Chauncey, "I want
to do your farm planning for you."

"Would you let us pay you for it?"
Rosella demanded.

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," he answer-
ed, with a very face, "if you must be
so overwhelmingly independent."

After some hesitation the girls
agreed to let him do the planning.

"Oh, there's one thing I'm kind of



Tiny Green Sprouts Began to Show.

and nasturtiums. To cap the climax,
the peas turned out to be sweet peas.

"Oh, oh, oh!" Rosella suddenly ex-
claimed one evening in early summer,
as she was scanning the pages of the
Riverboro Weekly Gazette. "If this
isn't the crowning presumption! Lis-
ten, girls:

"FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
Come and see them! Come and see them!"
At the Bartlett sisters' farm, on the
state road.

"Oh! If I could see that boy for
only five minutes! Wouldn't I give
him a piece of my mind!"

Chauncey Purcell came home, after
an extended trip, the first of October.
He walked slowly past the Bartlett
farm up to the house.

The sisters were at dinner. There
was some stiffness in their manner as
they arose to shake hands with him.

"Well, girls," he said, "I must say
that the planting I did for you seems
to have turned out remarkably well."

There was no roasting of the twink-
le in his eyes. Rosella held out the long-
est, but even she at last joined in the
laugh.

"Seriously, how have you made it?"
Chauncey asked, when the laugh had
subsided.

"It's been perfectly wonderful," Lu-
cetta answered enthusiastically. "I
never even dreamed there could be so
many people who would buy flowers.
They come miles to get them."

"We've made more money in the
last three months than we have before
in three years," Marinda said.

We have taken over so many or-
ders for dahlias and gladioli bulbs,
to be delivered in the spring," said
Lucetta.

"And you have enjoyed it?" he
asked, looking around at them.

"We never had so much fun in our
lives," Marinda answered.

"Then you will concede that all you
needed was a manager, and that I am
a success?"

"We concede everything," said Ros-
ella, "and you must admit that manag-
ers don't manage for nothing. How
much do you owe me, Mr. Purcell?"

"I didn't go into it for pay—I don't
know but I did, though," he inter-
rupted himself. "You see, it was this
way: A certain young person told
me, a year or two ago, that she would
never marry me or even be engaged to
me, until the time came when her
sisters no longer needed her on the
farm. That time did not seem to be
approaching as rapidly as I could
wish, so I thought I'd take a hand in
hastening it—and incidentally show
at the same time that I was not one to
take a dare."

"This, sisters"—drawing to him the
blushing Rosella—"is the young man
who has promised to let me be, in
the near future, her own exclusive
manager."

Turtle, Labeled Years Ago, Captured.
San Diego, Cal.—Hearing a label
that had been captured 25 years
ago in the South Pacific, hundreds of
miles distant, and afterwards re-
leased. A gigantic turtle was caught
near here by Julius Solis, a fisher-
man.

The sea reptile weighs 1,002 pounds,
and its shell measures five feet two
inches from head to tail, and is nearly
four feet broad.

Burned upon the shell is the in-
scription:

"British Ship Sea Brine, Aug. 12,
1881, 3 south 86 west. If found, please
notify Thomas Fletcher, Drawley road,
Thirlington, England."

These instructions have been
obeyed, and it is believed that an in-
teresting tale of the sea may be told
when the captor of the sea denizen
has been communicated with.

A determined effort will be made to
photograph him. It will make a good
nucleus for a rogue's gallery at The
Hague.

Sporting Gossip.

Ted Everett, of Buffalo, who is man-
aging an amateur baseball team in
London, England, as a summer pas-
time, has written a letter to a friend,
telling how the great game is mis-
played in dear old Linnon. Part of
the letter reads as follows: "Well, the
game over here is really strange, and
I don't know just what to say about
it. Americans make up most of the
team in the British league, and you
would be surprised to see some of the
resident Americans who come out to
play. They are as regular as clock-
work and play in all kinds of weather.
The weather has been anything but
good for baseball, and this has given
most of us old horses stiff legs and
sore arms, and the teams with young
players have had somewhat the advan-
tage. Our team is composed mostly
of chaps older than myself, and you
know, after an illness of some years,
it is no clutch to get out and run about
bases, throw balls, etc. They are try-
ing to make the game popular over
here as a summer pastime. So few
Englishmen understand anything
about it that the best plays are not
generally wondered at. Close, snappy
games are not wanted. What the peo-
ple want is lots of hitting, plenty of
running, and errors don't enter into
the thing at all. We played a corking
good 6 to 5 game last night, and
the spectators didn't have any use for
it at all. We had several good
catches, double plays and some really
good fielding, but all of this was
wasted on the yellow hammers. Fol-
lowing our game came the reserve
team, which ended with a score some-
thing like 52 to 38, filled with hard
hitting, all sorts of running and in-
numerable errors. This game was
just what the people wanted, and they
had a great time. There are some
English football players and cricket
players in the game, and you can tell
them by every move. Throw a cricket
player a high ball and he don't know
what to do with it."

Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair,
N. J., is the new national golf cham-
pion, winning the title in the finals
of the United States Golf association
tournament, held at the Euclid club,
at Cleveland, from Archie Graham of
North Jersey, 6 up, 5 to play. Travers
was 2 up at the end of the first 18
holes in the morning. He played more
brilliantly in the afternoon, his work
on the green being superb, and he
took holes in rapid succession. He
was victorious on the thirty-first hole.

Around Akotoks, High River, Nan-
ton, Chisholm and other winter
wheat centers, if the present weather
conditions continue, the winter wheat
will be in head by the middle of July.

The backward weather in the early
part of May allowed the newly sown
grain to get a firm root in the ground,
and now with an abundance of mois-
ture and warm weather the growth is
remarkable. All danger of injury
from droughts is practically over as
the green crop covers the ground re-
taining the moisture required for its
growth and preventing the too rapid
evaporation which might otherwise
take place.

Crops in Western Canada mature in
one hundred days of good weather,
and as the weather conditions have
been ideal since seeding, and with
spring wheat now from 14 to 18 inches
above the ground, a full average crop
is confidently expected.

In addition to the cheering pros-
pects of this year's yield the farmers
are to be congratulated on the fact
that they still have in their possession
five million bushels of wheat from last
year's crop which they are now dis-
posing of at high prices.

The splendid yield of 90,000,000
bushels of wheat raised in 1906 in
the three provinces of Manitoba, Sas-
katchewan and Alberta, together with
the almost certain assurance that this
year will see a considerable increase,
is, as in the past, calling the atten-
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and thousands from the United
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of Europe are each month securing
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peerless among the grain growing
countries of the world.

Very Handy.

"Among the people who greeted the
President upon his arrival at Oyster
Bay," says an exchange, "none at-
tracted so much attention as a woman
who carried two children in her arms
and led another by the hand." It
strikes us that a capable woman like
that would attract attention anywhere.
—Washington Post.

Bob Courtney is a mighty coach.
But there is one Cornell undergraduate
who can never be persuaded to be-
lieve so. And here is the sad occur-
rence that led up to the youth's pre-
scent opinion of the veteran oarsman.

When the first squad went into
training for the "varsity" crew this
year, one big freshman attracted
Courtney's notice. The boy had the
ideal spare, rugged, long-reached
frame of an oarsman and seemed alive
with enthusiasm. Courtney kept his
eye on him. When the lad was slow
on the recovery, too snappy on the
stroke, and persisted in banding his
back into a bow, the coach carefully
pointed out each failing. But to his
disgust these admonitions had no ef-
fect but to make the big freshman's
"form" worse and worse. He knew
absolutely nothing about rowing, and
could not be taught. At last in despair
Courtney asked:

"How old are you?"

"Eighteen," answered the freshman.

"You must have been born more in-
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growled Courtney. "You never could
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Henry Chadwick, the "Father of
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"Cut out the kicking and limit the
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"It is an injustice to call strikes on
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"Limit the foul strike to balls hit
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"Encourage scientific play."

"Clean hitting, with the foul strike
eliminated, will remedy all evils."

"Don't try to abolish the curve ball
or spit ball, they are beauties of the
game."

Jerome D. Travers.

Graham was steady and cool, but
could not offset the brilliant work of
his youthful opponent. Travers is a
mere youth, being 20 years old, but
has played seven years. In addition
to being national champion, he is the
present Metropolitan and New Jersey
title holder; he also won the Prince-
ton and Wilmington open events this
year. He has participated in four
national tournaments.

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CROP CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Lateness of Spring Overcome by Ex-
cellent Growing Summer Season.

Once more the farmers of Western
Canada rest at ease and grow rich
while they slumber. Their season of
anxiety is over. For a time it looked
as though a backward season was for
once going to prevent the western
country from maintaining its preem-
inent position as leader of the grain
growing countries of the world. The
unusual lateness of the spring coupled
with the rapid advance in the price of
food-stuffs gave the pessimists some
reason for their gloomy forebodings,
and among even the optimistic West-
erners imbued as they usually are
with a spirit of buoyancy and hope,
there commenced to glimmer a fear
that perhaps this year their sanguine
expectations were not to be realized.

On May day when a large proportion
of wheat had usually been sown there
was this year very little seedling done.
Finally, however, winter which had
tarried so late in the lap of spring in
all parts of the Continent vanished
before the vertical rays of the sun,
and the hurry and bustle of spring
work commenced on the western prairies.

By the 30th of May 85% of the
spring wheat was sown and the fall
wheat in the districts devoted to its
cultivation was covering the fields
with a mantle of green. Wheat sow-
ing finished on May 30 and by June
10 the coarser grains were also in
the ground. The heavy snowfall dur-
ing the winter left the ground in excel-
lent shape when once seedling opera-
tions commenced and from the time
weather conditions permitted the com-
mencement of work until planting was
completed, the farmers were a busy
class. The area in wheat is not
much larger than last year, but oats,
barley and flax are much in excess of
past records, the farmers deeming it
wiser on account of the lateness of
the season to put in a heavier propor-
tion of the coarser grains. From the
most reliable reports to hand it ap-
pears that the acreage as compared
with 1906 will show an increase of 12%
in oats, 19% in barley and 13% in
flax.

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WOMEN WHO CHARM

Health Is the First Essential Toward Making a
Woman Attractive.



MISS HULDA KUGLER MISS ELIZABETH WYNN

There is a beauty and attractive-
ness in health which is far greater

A. W. SHERLON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to domestic law and
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Train No. 85, west bound, leave 7:00 a. m.
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rive here at 7:30 p. m.
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R. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

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—Dealer in—
Staple and Fancy
Groceries, Hay,
Flour and Feed
Sole agent for Dr. Peter's Kurlok
Best Blood Medicine. 1.25 per bot-
tle. Obold, a celebrated liniment,
50c per bottle.
STORE 303 BROWN STREET.

The New North
Gives All the
News. Sub-
scription \$1.50
Per Year.
Job Printing a Specialty.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

Eulogies and laudatory paragraphs, alternating with sneers, ridicule and deprecations, long have been the lot of the country editor. Pictured in the comic papers as an egotistic clown, exalted by the politicians as a mighty "moulder of public opinion," occasionally chastised by angry patrons and sometimes remembered by dis-
lighted subscribers, he has put his own where they could be read by all men and has modestly sought a fair credit for all his merits.

At times he has rebelled—not at treatment from his constituency, but at patronizing remarks of the city journalist who sits at a mahogany desk and dictates able articles for the eighteen-page daily, instead of writing local items at a pine table in the office of a four-page weekly. Thus did one voice his protest: "When you consider that the country weekly is owned by its editor and that the man who writes the funny things about country papers in the city journals is owned by a corporation for which he writes, it doesn't seem so sad. When you see an item in the city papers poking fun at the country editor for printing news about John Jones' new barn you laugh and laugh—for you know that on one of the pages of that same city daily is a two-column story in regard to the trimmings of the gowns of the Duchess of Wheelbarrow. And it is all the more amusing because you know that the duchess does not even know of the existence of the aforesaid city paper, while John Jones and many of his neighbors take and pay for the paper which mentioned his new barn. Don't waste your pity on the country newspaper worker. He will get along."

After all, no one man in the community has so large an opportunity to assist the town in advancement as the editor. It is not because he is smarter or than others, not because he is wealthy, but because he is the spokes-man of the outer world.

He is eager to print all the news in his own paper. Does he do it? Hardly. "This would be a very newsy paper," exclaimed a frank country editor to his subscribers, "were it not for the fact that each of the men who work on it has so many friends. By the time all the items that might injure any of their friends is omitted, very little is left."

"I wish you would print a piece about our schoolteacher," said a farmer's wife to me one afternoon. "Say that she is the best teacher in the country."

"But I can't do that—200 other teachers would be angry. You write the piece, sign it and I'll print it."

"What are you running a newspaper for if you can't please your subscribers?" she demanded—and cancelled her subscription.

So the country editor leaves out certain good things and certain bad things for the very simple reason that the persons most interested are close at hand and can find the individual responsible for the statements. He becomes wise in his generation and avoids chastisements and libel suits. He finds that there is no lasting regard in a sneer, no satisfaction in gratifying the impulse to say things that bring tears to women's eyes, nothing to gloat over in opening a wound in a man's heart. If he does not learn this as he grows older in the service he is a poor country editor.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me," said a Middle West Congressman last winter. "During my two terms I have been impressed with it constantly. I doubt if there is a single calm utterance in any paper in the United States that does not carry some weight in Washington among the members of Congress."

You might think that what some country editors says does not amount to anything, but it means a good deal more than most people realize. When the country editor who is looking after nothing but the county printing gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in Congress knows that it comes from the grass-roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers and that class of people realize the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say, "Too much power there! The press is more powerful than money."

This was not said in flattery, but because he had seen on Congressmen's desks the heaps of country weeklies, and he knew how closely they were read. The smallest editorial paragraph tells the politician of the condition in that paper's community, for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered the idea from some one whom he trusts as a leader, and the politician knows approximately who that leader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.

It is but the working of the heart's best impulses to desire that all should share it. The news that the princess of the family has, after many years of waiting, wedded a prosperous merchant of the neighboring county, brings the family into prominence in the home paper. Seldom in these busy times does the editor get a piece of wedding cake, but nevertheless he fails not to say that the bride is "one of our loveliest young ladies and the groom is worthy of the prize he has won." The city paper does not do that. Here and there a country editor tries to put on seditious airs and give the bare facts of "social functions" without a personal touch to the lines. But infrequently does he succeed in reaching the hearts of his readers and somehow he finds that his contemporary across the street, badly printed, sprinkled with typographical errors and halting in its grammar, but profuse in its laudations, is getting an unusual number of new subscribers. Even you, though you may pretend to be unimpressed, are not displeased when on the day after your party you read that the guests "went home feeling that a good time had been had."

And when sorrow comes! Into the home of a city friend of mine death entered, taking wife and mother. The family had been prominent in social circles, and columns were printed in the city papers, columns of cold, biographical facts—born, married, died. But the news went back to the small country town where, in their early married life, man and wife had spent many happy years, and in the little country weekly was quite another story. It told how much her friends loved her, how saddened they were by her passing away, how sweet and womanly had been her character. The husband did not send the city papers to distant acquaintances; he sent copy after copy of the little country weekly, the only place where, despite his prominence in the world, appeared a sympathetic relation of the loss that had come to him.—Charles Meagher Harger, in Atlantic Monthly.

Remedy for Diarrhoea. Never Known to Fail.
"I want to say a few words for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used this preparation in my family for the past five years and have recommended it to a number of people in York county and have never known it to fail to effect a cure in any instance. I feel sure that I can not say too much for the best remedy of the kind in the world."—S. Jensen, Spring Grove, York County, Pa. This remedy for sale by Hinman & Co.

AN IDEAL ALL-ROUND NEWSPAPER.
Probably no other newspaper in the United States can show so brilliant an array of special features suited to the tastes and needs of every member of the family as the Chicago Record-Herald. Its regular daily and Sunday features include the letters of William E. Curtis and Walter Wellman, besides the special dispatches from the great centers. Next in importance comes The Record-Herald's unparalleled foreign news service, embracing its own special cables and those of the New York Herald, World, Journal of Commerce and Associated Press. Its pages devoted to commercial and financial news of all kinds are unsurpassed in scope and accuracy. Among other noteworthy features are its popular sporting page, its sound editorial, Kiser's humorous "Altercations Currents," the lively "Stories of the Street and Town," the rail road and insurance columns, music and drama, society and clubs, daily reviews of the latest books, the continued story, the "Woman Beautiful" department, the daily fashion article, "Meals for a Day," news of the lakes, etc., besides a complete array of local and domestic news—all uniting to give the people of Chicago and Northwest a complete and interesting all-around newspaper.

The Sunday Magazine of The Record-Herald is an artistic and literary triumph. Famous authors and illustrators, fine paper and press work combine to make it the rival of the great independent periodicals and a distinct departure in Sunday journalism.

Eczema.
For the good of those suffering with eczema or other such trouble, I wish to say, my wife had something of that kind and after using the doctors' remedies for some time concluded to try Chamberlain's Salve, and it proved to be better than anything she had tried. For sale by Hinman & Co.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.
Are you getting full service out of your garments? Very often you discard a dress or a suit which with a good dry cleaning and fixing up would answer as well as a new one. We do the dry cleaning with chemical machinery that will clean your clothes as when new and we also do the fixing, re-alter, repair, clean, or whatever the garment needs, the same with household articles. It's a saving to you. Call us up on the phone and we will send for your package. Phone 221-3. M. J. SLATTERY, City Dry Cleaning House.
"Regular as the Sun"
Is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it be the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by J. J. Reardon, Druglet, 25c.

COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE
THIS COLLEGE FOR GIRLS is beautifully located in Graveland Park, on an eminence overlooking the Mississippi. Though within easy reach of St. Paul and Minneapolis, it enjoys the healthfulness and retirement of the country. St. Catherine's offers its students courses of study similar to those of women's colleges in the East. The program is comprehensive, but leaves room for elective studies to suit the taste and ability of the student.
The College Preparatory Course is thorough and systematic. Students of music and art have excellent opportunities for the study of these branches. The buildings are fireproof. Gymnasium, Private Rooms, Extensive and Picturesque Grounds. The following departments are open to students: Collegiate, Commercial, School of Music, Academic, Preparatory, School of Art. The Sisters of St. Joseph conduct the college. It is under the direction of Archbishop Ireland. For further particulars address: Secretary, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.

We have constant calls for competent graduates.
WAUSAU BUSINESS COLLEGE.

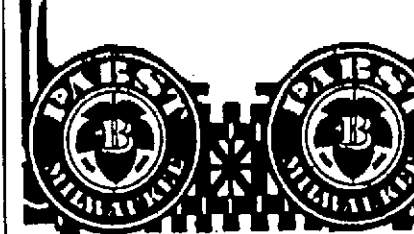
Beer Prevents Dyspepsia
America has been called a nation of dyspeptics. Were we to drink more beer, there would be less dyspepsia. Where beer is the national beverage dyspepsia is little known. For years Pabst has recognized this food principal in brewing

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality
The Pabst Eight-Day Malt Process, taken twice as long as other methods of making malt, but it retains every particle of the food value of the barley-grain in the malt.

The Pabst Brewing Process extracts all of these rich, nutritious, health-giving food values from the malt, and transmits them in a predigested form to the beer.
Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is therefore an active aid to digestion, and consequently an enemy of dyspepsia. Drink Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer regularly at meals and between meals—your digestion will be better, your health better and your strength greater.

When ordering beer, ask for Pabst Blue Ribbon. Made by Pabst at Milwaukee and Bottled only at the Brewery.

A. F. Schellmann, Rhinelander, Wis.



Hard Red Brick
Commencing soon after the first of June, we will have for sale at our works at Crandon, HARD RED BRICK. The brick are very hard and of a fine cherry red color. Will make price delivered in Rhinelander if desired. Will also furnish re-pressed brick for the front work.

THE ALDEN CLAY WORKS
CRANDON, WIS.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES
CAMARAS FROM \$1.50 TO \$20.00
Half the pleasure of a vacation trip is in having an opportunity of securing a view of the scenes and places that you visit. Call and get one.

Full Line of Souvenir Postals of Rhinelander

BRONSON STATIONER

SAM PERINIER
GENERAL Contractor and Builder
Shop at 710 Randall St. PHONE NO. 266-4.

F. A. HILDERBRAND
Carries an up-to-date line of
FURNITURE
A First-Class Undertaking Department In Connection.

W. VAUGHN
Mason and Mason Contractor
Ideal Concrete Blocks
All Work First-Class and Up-to-Date
134 MERCER ST.

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Carpenter
Builder and Repair Work
15 W. Fredrick Street.

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Dealer in Edison Phonographs and Records. Easy Payments.
5 King Street.

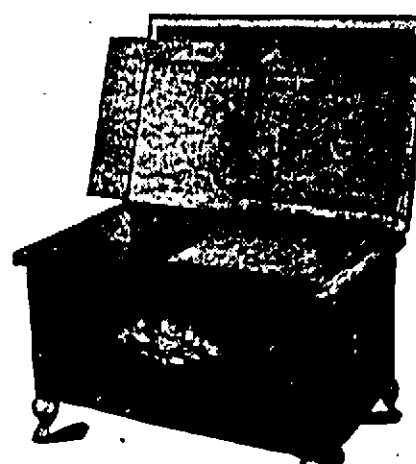
G. P. Alexander
can give close figures on a job of
Paperhanging
Calclining
and Painting

Hard Red Brick
Commencing soon after the first of June, we will have for sale at our works at Crandon, HARD RED BRICK. The brick are very hard and of a fine cherry red color. Will make price delivered in Rhinelander if desired. Will also furnish re-pressed brick for the front work.

Get Your Plumbing Done
By The
Old Reliable Firm
Our past record proves that we are here to stay.

Innes Estate
Frank Innes, Mgr.
DR. E. H. KEITH
Dental Parlors
ROOMS OVER BRONSON'S STORE.

Time, convenience, safety and superiority go with the
FIRE-LESS COOKER



Ten Per Cent. Off on Cabinet Quick Meal Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators.
Combination Absolutely SAFE Department Gasoline Stoves.

NICHOLS HARDWARE CO.

Staple and Fancy Groceries
We handle Big Joe Flour.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. SHOES MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S
A Good Selection at Prices that will suit you
HANS ANDERSON
1 South Brown Street.

HERE'S WHAT MAKES YOU WANT YOUR DINNER.
A glass of Rhinelander beer is just about the finest thing to create an appetite for a worth-while meal you ever struck—beats any cocktail concocted. Doesn't go to the head, does prepare the stomach for more solid nourishment. We guarantee its purity—you will swear by it as to its taste and its appetite provoking quality. Yet it costs only 81 per case of 18 pints delivered to your home.
TRY OUR MALT TONIC IT BUILDS YOU UP.
RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

WHEN IN NEED OF GROCERIES
Call Up Phone 244-3
We Guarantee to Give you Good Goods. Good Service, Full Weight and Full Measure
Give us a Trial and we will do our Best to Please You.
P. N. HAMMER

Lewis Hardware Co.,
Dealers In
Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Crockery, Glassware and Dishes.
Wagons, Carriages, Cutters, Sleighs, Farm Machinery of all Kinds, Paints, Oils, Building Material, Etc.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

Endorsed By The County.
"The most popular remedy in Otsego County, and the best friend of my family" writes Wm. M. Dietz editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertsville N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds making short work of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be the most valuable prescription known for lung and throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker, at J. J. Reardon's Drug store. Price 61c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

BRING ON THE STONE.
We are now ready to receive stone at the Crusher in Rhinelander and will pay \$5 per cord of 1500 lbs weight for them; we pay for the weighing. **CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO.**

CHURCH NEWS.
Adventist.
The Seventh Day Adventists hold their regular services every Sabbath, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 o'clock at the Scandinavian Hall, Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
ANNA M. JENSEN, Bible Worker.
First Baptist.
10:30 Sunday morning worship.
11:45 Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7:00 Baptist Young People's Union.
8:00 Evening Gospel Service.
8:00 Thursday evening, prayer meeting.
2:00 Saturday afternoon, Junior meeting.
All seats free at all services.
Next Sunday Communion service will be held after the morning service.
THOMAS W. GALE, Pastor, 209 N. Stevens Street.
First Congregational.
10:30, Morning Worship.
12:00, Bible School.
7:00, Christian Endeavor.
CHARLES L. HOCKING, Pastor, Residence 4 N. Ouelia Ave.
Methodist.
10:30, Morning Service. Sermon subject: "Heaven."
The regular monthly union service will be held in the Baptist Church in the evening.
12:00, Sunday School.
7:00, Epworth League.
Rev. Richard Evans
Free Methodist.
Sabbath morning, class meeting 10:30.
Sabbath School, 12:00.
Evening service, preaching, 7:30.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30.
Rev. J. L. Phillips.
St. Augustine.
Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a. m.
Morning Prayer and sermon 10:30 a. m.
Children's Service, 3:00 p. m.
Evening prayer and address 7:30 p. m.
FATHER J. MURPHY.
German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation (Meetings at Free Methodist Church.)
Every Sunday: Morning service, 10 a. m.
Sunday School, 11:30 a. m.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.
Pastor, G. TILMANN, Residence, 509 Keenan St.
Salvation Army.
Meetings every night at 8 o'clock.
Open air meeting at 2:45 Sunday afternoon.
Everybody is cordially invited to attend these meetings.
Zion Evangelical German Lutheran.
Service Sunday 10:00 a. m.
Sunday School 11:00 a. m.
In addition to the every Sunday service at 10 a. m., services will be held every first and third Sunday of the month at 7:30 p. m.
Pastor, J. DEBARD, Jr., 31 North Stevens Street.

HAD AN AWFUL TIME.
But Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Cured Him.
It is with pleasure that I give you this testimonial. About a year ago when I had a severe case of the measles I got caught out in a hard rain and the measles settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time and had not it been for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not have possibly lived for a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy I am now strong and well. I have written the above through simple gratitude and I shall always speak a good word for this remedy.—SAM H. GWIN, Concord, Ga. For sale by Hinman & Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Dornier of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 16014 made August 15, 1902, for the NE 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 30 N., R. 7 E., and 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 30 N., R. 7 E., and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on September 14th, 1907.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Department at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of August, 1907.
JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

and third classes and in all cities of the fourth class having a population of more than five thousand inhabitants or over which all electric light or power, telephone or telegraph or other wires may be

their agent making such sale, the following to-wit:

State of Wisconsin, County of _____, ss.

_____, being duly sworn, on oath aforesaid, deposes and says that he is a resident of the county of _____ and state of _____ that _____ (herein described lands) _____ situated in the county of _____ and state of Wisconsin; that public lands of this state, sold by the State of Wisconsin on or after the 1st of October, 1890, to _____ now owned by the aforesaid, together with the lands hereinbefore described, do exceed one hundred and _____ acres, more or less, and that _____ is under no contract, express or implied with any person, partnership or corporation, for any sale, transfer or conveyance of any lands or any part of the same, and that he has no authority to sell or convey any part of the same.

part of the purchase price accepted; and that the Ann has not been engaged or incurred any liability or liability in inducing any person or persons to remain away from or to refrain from bidding at the last public sale, and that said lands have been and are being offered.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way affecting the provisions of section 3 of chapter 244 of the laws of 1905.

Section 3. This act shall take effect as to the lands from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 28, 1907.

No. 522, S. C.] [Published May 29, 1907.]
CHAPTER 146, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to legalize the action of the city of St. Louis in the purchase of certain public utilities, and the jurisdiction of the city.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, by their representatives and Assembly, enact as follows:

Section 1. If any incorporated village or town voluntarily incorporated as a city at the time it was so incorporated elects to construct and operate any water works, electric lighting, gas or street railway system, it shall have the right to its option to purchase the same; and said city have exercised such option and purchased its bonds for such purpose upon the date of its incorporation in favor of such bond issue; and no action or proceeding to contest the validity of such bonds shall be commenced on its behalf having been commenced; any act or purchase and any such bonds are legal and valid, notwithstanding any failure on the part of such city to comply with the statutory requirement at the time existing.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 28, 1907.

CHAPTER 140, LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT to create section 1047a of the statutes, prohibiting the writing of policies of accident and sickness insurance by the same life insurance company.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 1047a. No one life insurance company or mutual life insurance company and no domestic stock life insurance company nor any insurance company or company or company professing to issue any policies of accident and sickness insurance except annuities, which do not, in their terms, give to the holders thereof the right to sue the insurance companies of such company as provided by laws of this state.

2. After the year 1907, no foreign or alien stock life insurance company and no alien stock life insurance company issuing or professing to issue, after such date, policies of accident and sickness insurance.

which do not, by their terms, give to the holders thereof full right to participate as follows:

3. After the year 1932, no foreign natural life insurance company and no foreign-owned life insurance company issuing or professing to issue such insurance on participating policies, shall transact business in this state, if it shall issue a policy or policies whereby the proceeds payable by their terms, give to the holders thereof full right to participate as aforesaid.

4. The exception shall not apply to policies of insurance for temporary or limited term insurance issued or granted in exchange for lapsed or surrendered policies.

Approved May 26, 1907.

No. 856, A. 1. Published May 31, 1907.

CITIZENSHIP LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT to amend the laws, statute of 1869, as amended, relating to the classification of waters.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represent and say:

Section 1. Section 4500a, statutes of 1905, as amended by section 1, chapter 4, of the laws of 1907, and by section 1, chapter 1 of the laws of 1905, is amended to read:

Section 4500a. All waters within boundaries of the State of Minnesota, as described by the act of congress approved August 4th, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to enable the people of the State of Minnesota to acquire title to and control and manage the same for the benefit and use of the State and State government and for the maintenance of such state into the future," and all waters within the State of Minnesota, and game laws of this state, shall extend and apply to all waters, whether public or private, and defined as inland waters except Lake Superior and Michigan and the harbors and bays of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Green Bay, the Fox River from its mouth to the city of Green Bay, the Fox River from the city of De Pere, the Milwaukee river within the city limits of the city of Milwaukee, that part of the St. Croix river known as the "St. Croix" and that part of the Mississippi river known as Lake Pepin.

Section 1. This act shall take effect as
be in force from and after its passage and
publication.

Approved May 23, 1907.

No. 727. A.1 [Published May 31, 1907.]
CHAPTER 148, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to legalize the action of the
board of Jackson county in the division
of town of Melrose.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, re-
presented in Senate and Assembly,
enact as follows:

Section 1. All acts and proceedings heretofore by the county board of Jackson county relating to the division of town of Melrose in the county of Jackson in the towns of Melrose and North Bend that have been authorized by the town boards are legalized and ratified.

Approved May 23, 1907.

No. 213. H.1 [Published May 31, 1907.]
CHAPTER 149, LAWS OF 1907.

§ 4415 and § 4432 of the statutes, relating to larceny from buildings, cars, etc., and larceny from a person, to the effect of false weights and measures.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, reassemble in Senate and Assembly, enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter § 4412 of the statutes is amended to read as follows: § 4412. A person who shall break and enter any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, counting-house, town-house, college, academy, school, or other building, or any place where public uses and steal therein the money or property of another, or shall steal from any person, or shall partially construct or attempt to construct, or shall aid, or abet, or commit the crime of burglary in any dwelling-house, office, shop, bank, warehouse or other building, shop, steamboat, car, or other place, or shall commit burglary by stealing therein the money or property of another, if the money or property so stolen shall be valued at more than one hundred dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more

more than one year nor less than six months or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if the money or property of another person is lost or damaged by twenty dollars he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 2. Section 4432 of the statutes of this State is amended to read as follows: "Whoever shall be guilty of receiving, storing, forwarding or commissioning merchant, or any other person who shall willfully receive, store, forward or commission the buying or selling of any commodity or thing and thereby shall cheat or defraud another person of the value of any commodity or thing; or any person who shall sell or offer to sell or take in his possession for the purpose of selling, and who shall be guilty of any of the foregoing acts, shall be guilty of a felony and be liable to satisfy any weight or measure, or any person who wilfully with intent to defraud shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if he sells or offers to sell any such electric, kerosene, or gas, or water, fluid, glass, or any other article."

of any electrical conductor, gas pipe, water pipe or other utility, or to tamper with or tamper with any connection, in order to conduct or supply electric current, gas or water to any lamp or appliance from which such electricity, gas or water may be consumed or utilized, or to tamper with or tamper with any meter, or any person who shall willfully use a false meter for the measurement of electric current, gas or water in any motor or machine or burner or other appliance, or who shall willfully obstruct or interfere with the working of any meter, used for such measurement, or who shall willfully cause a false registration of the amount of electric current, gas or water consumed with the intent to defraud the seller or buyer of such electricity, gas or water, shall be guilty of a crime.

spirituuous or intoxicating liquors in the various towns, villages and cities in the

order, direct such commissioners to make and acknowledge a plat of such premises or a part thereof, to be designated, laying out streets, roads and alleys therein as they may deem most beneficial to the owners; which plat, when made, approved by the court and recorded as other plats are, shall have the same force and effect, shall have the same effect and validity as if duly made by the parties to the action pursuant to chapter 101. When such plat is so made, the court shall order the same to be ordered, may be made in accordance therewith.

Approved June 12, 1907.

No. 107, A. 1. (Finalized June 13, 1907.
CHAPTER 211, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to appropriate a sum of money to the State of New Mexico for the purpose of paying the balance of the debt due to Segur Van Dusen to reimburse for

money wrongfully collected by the deputy state treasury agent.

The state treasurer of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is appropriated out of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of seventy-five dollars to J. M. Underwood and a further sum of seventy-five dollars to John Devan both of La Crosse city, Wisconsin, to reimburse said named persons for money wrongfully collected from them by a certain John Hoff, deputy state treasurer of the state of Wisconsin, during the month of August, 1907.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 12, 1907.

No. 402, A. 1. [Published June 14, 1907.]

CHAPTER 212, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to amend sections 4401 and 4402
of the statutes, relating to penalties for
burning of buildings.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 4401. of the statutes, is amended to read: Section 4401. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously set fire to the following, to wit: a house, church, court-house, town-house, college, academy, jail or other building erected for public uses, or any ship, steamboat or tugboat, or any mill, saw-mill, warehouse, store, manufactory or mill of another, or of which, he is the lessee or tenant, or any barn, stable, shop or office, or any building, or any mill, saw-mill or tenant, within the curtilage of any dwelling-house or other building by the burning

Section 2. Section 4402, of the statutes, is amended to read: "Section 4402. Any person who shall be convicted of feloniously burn, either in the nighttime or daytime, any building whatever of another, or of any vessel in harbor, and either that mentioned in the last preceding section, or any bridge, lock, dam or sluice shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than fifteen years nor less than one year."

No. 452, A-1. Published June 14, 1907.
CHAPTER 213, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to create section 4281m of the
statutes relating to renewal of sureties
on bonds and undertakings.
 The people of the State of Wisconsin,
 represented in Senate and Assembly, do
 enact as follows:

Section 4281m is added to the statutes,
 a new section to read: Section 4281m.
 If any bail bond, recognizance, undertaking
 or other bond or undertaking given in any
 civil action, criminal case or other proceeding
 becomes at any time insufficient, the court
 or judge thereof, justice of the peace or
 any magistrate before whom such action or
 proceeding is pending, or any police officer,
 require the plaintiff or defendant, as the
 case may be, to give a new bond, recog-
 nizance or undertaking, or to procure a re-
 newing surety on any such new bond,

recognition or undertaking shall be liable from the time the original was given, the same as if he had been the original surety. If any person shall fail to comply with the order made in such case the adverse party shall be entitled to any and every remedy which the law affords. He shall have been entitled had no bond, recognition or undertaking been given at any time.

Approved June 15, 1907.

No. 321. A. C. Published June 15, 1907.
CHAPTER 215, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 1526—TO
1950—4041, INCLUSIVE, STATUTES OF 1908, CREAT-
ING A PENSION FUND FOR MEMBERS OF THE
THE DEPARTMENT IN LIEU OF THE SUC-
CESSORS OF THE SUCCESSIONS OF THE
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
represented in Senate and Assembly, do

Section 17. There are added to the statistics of 1908 seventeen new sections to read: Section 1551—Id. In all cities of the first class, having paid fire department one-half of all sums collected or received by the treasurers of such cities, under the provisions of the charter of any such city relating to and providing for the taxation of fire insurance, the fire department shall be entitled to a share of such sums, to be apportioned by the common council and controllers of such cities, and retained and set apart by the treasurers of such cities, to be used for the penalizing of disabled and superannuated members of the fire departments, and the widows and orphans of such members, and the children and the treasurers of such cities shall be ex-officio treasurers of such funds.

and into such funds, and shall constitute part thereof for said purposes, by each and every member of such departments, and shall be subject to the control and disposal by all members subsequently acquired, during their term of service, the following sums monthly, to-wit: One per cent. of their salaries for the first six months of their term, and thereafter one per cent. of their salaries for violations of the rules of the department, and all moneys deducted for time lost by members on account of sickness.

Section 950—40g. The mayor, treasurer or city comptroller, when no comptroller is appointed, the chief clerk of the department, and all members of the fire department of any such city, shall constitute and be a board by the name of the board of trustees of the firemen's relief fund, and shall be subject to the control of the board.

The three members of the board from the fire department shall be

lected annually by ballot, at least three months before the first meeting of the board. Each member of each fire department shall be entitled to vote for each three members of the board upon one ballot, and the three members receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. The said board shall annually select one member from among their number a president and one member a clerk, and in the event of a vacancy during the term, the same shall be filled by the board.

Section 105. "The said boards shall have exclusive control and management of the fund mentioned in this act and all moneys donated, paid or assessed for the pension fund, and the same shall be distributed to retired members of the fire departments of such cities, their widows and children, shall be placed by the treasurers of such cities to the credit of the fund subject to the order of such boards. The

aid boards shall make all the needful rules and regulations for their government in and subject to the approval of the board of control of such funds; and shall hear and decide all applications for pensions under the act. Such board shall also have the right to select a record of all its meetings and proceedings.

Section 360-440. All rewards in money, fees, gifts or other things, and may be paid to any person for or on account of any service of said fire departments, or any member thereof, except when allowed to be paid by the said board of fire commissioners, or given to endow a medal or other permanent commemorative reward shall be paid to the said board of fire commissioners. The said board may take, grant, gift, devise or bequest, any money, real estate, personal property, right in or to any thing, or any other thing of value of which shall not exceed

ty thousand dollars. And said money, estate, principal and interest, and any other valuable thing obtained, shall be paid into said pension fund and treated as a part thereof for all purposes, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars has been accumulated in any of said funds, from any source, it shall be retained as a permanent fund, and, in addition to the income therefrom, in addition to the other income received for said purposes, shall be added to the said pension fund, until any of such funds shall amount to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the principal and interest derived therefrom may be used for the payment of pensions provided for by this act.

Section 535-403. The said boards shall have power to draw such pension funds for the treasury of the State, and may invest such funds or any part thereof.

the name of said boards, in interest bearing bonds of the United States or of the state of Wisconsin, or of any country, township, or municipal corporation of said state, and all securities taken upon any investment shall be deposited with the treasurer of any such city as treasurer said board, and shall be subject to the order of any said board.

Section 950-40k. The interest received

occupant is resident.
 Section 1040m. Any officer referred to
 Section 1040l of this act, who neglects
 comply with any of the requirements
 this act shall upon conviction be pun-
 ished by a fine of not less than twenty-
 five dollars nor more than two hundred dol-
 lars for each neglect or violation.
 Section 1040n. 1. The state fire marshal

1. Said state fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, the chief assistant fire marshal shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, the first deputy marshal one thousand eight hundred dollars, and the second deputy marshal one thousand five hundred dollars. All persons who shall perform any service at the request of any such chief, or deputy fire marshal shall receive the same fees as officers and deputy sheriffs, and shall be paid out of the state or the fire marshal fund in the same manner as the witnesses testifying under this article.

2. Said state fire marshal shall employ clerks and assistants and incur such other expenses as may be necessary in the performance of the duties of his office, including necessary traveling expenses, not exceed, including salaries, such sum as the state treasury may authorize in the manner hereinafter provided.

3. For the purpose of maintaining the state treasury, the state treasurer shall pay all the expenses incident thereto, every

Insurance company doing business in state of Wisconsin, except any company organized under the provisions of section 187, statutes of 1903, and the acts amended and substituted therefor, shall file with the state treasurer within thirty days after the passage and publication of this act and in the event of failure to do so, shall be liable to the taxes now required by law to be paid by such company, one-fourth of one percent, on the gross receipts of such company doing business in Wisconsin, in the year next preceding, as shown by the annual statement of such company to the insurance department. The money so received into the treasury shall be set aside as a fund for the maintenance of the state and for the marshall and the expenses incident thereto. The state shall not be liable for the salaries of the governor, his counsel, his deputies, clerks, assistants, employees or for the maintenance of the executive branch of the government, or for thereto, and the same shall be pay-

only from the special fund provided for that section.

4. Whenever at any time there shall accumulate in the special fund a surplus sufficient to maintain the department of fire for the next fiscal year, the board of fire marshal, in the discretion of the board of fire marshal, the foregoing special fund shall be paid to the fire marshal.

5. The state fire marshal shall keep on file in his office an itemized statement of all expenses incurred by his department, and the same shall be audited and approved, before the same are submitted to the secretary of state for payment, which said statement shall be in the same form and manner as other claims against the state.

6. Section 1040b. The state fire marshal shall not engage in any other business, and he or one of his chief subordinate assistants shall not be employed as a fire marshal ready for such duties as are required by this act.

7. Section 1040c. The fire marshal shall be removed, as early as consistent with the law.

[illegible]

partment, and those mayors of cities who receive a stated salary exceeding fifty dollars, shall not be included in the number receiving any extra allowance for the port herein mentioned.

Section 17. The duties of the collector in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 18, 1907.

o. 187. 8.] (Published June 20, 1907.)

CHAPTER 220, LAWS OF 1907.

SECTION 1. To amend section 703a of the statutes, relating to the keeping of eminent domain records, by adding thereto the following:

By register of deeds in counties having a population of two hundred and fifty thousand or more and making such records available for public inspection to the people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes, a new section to read: Section 771a.

[illegible]

for whom the proceeding is pending. The result of the proceedings, the action taken and the facts of the case and briefly all the essential facts of any such proceeding, and such records shall be filed in the official records of the county, and the number and page of the volume where such abstracts are entered respectively shall be noted in the index to be kept by the register of deeds shall by him be certified to be true and correct and when so certified shall be filed in the existing records of the county and shall be received in all courts and places with the same effect as the original records. The records so filed shall be preserved and compiled by the county board and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained and shall be received in all courts and places with the same effect as the original proceedings.

Approved June 18, 1907.

§ 135. 8. [Published June 20, 1907.]
CHAPTER 230, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to create sections 925—3m, 925—4, 925—5, 925—6, 925—7, 925—8, 925—9, 925—10, 925—11, 925—12, 925—13, 925—14, 925—15, 925—16, 925—17, 925—18, 925—19, 925—20, 925—21, 925—22, 925—23, 925—24, 925—25, 925—26, 925—27, 925—28, 925—29, 925—30, 925—31, 925—32, 925—33, 925—34, 925—35, 925—36, 925—37, 925—38, 925—39, 925—40, 925—41, 925—42, 925—43, 925—44, 925—45, 925—46, 925—47, 925—48, 925—49, 925—50, 925—51, 925—52, 925—53, 925—54, 925—55, 925—56, 925—57, 925—58, 925—59, 925—60, 925—61, 925—62, 925—63, 925—64, 925—65, 925—66, 925—67, 925—68, 925—69, 925—70, 925—71, 925—72, 925—73, 925—74, 925—75, 925—76, 925—77, 925—78, 925—79, 925—80, 925—81, 925—82, 925—83, 925—84, 925—85, 925—86, 925—87, 925—88, 925—89, 925—90, 925—91, 925—92, 925—93, 925—94, 925—95, 925—96, 925—97, 925—98, 925—99, 925—100, 925—101, 925—102, 925—103, 925—104, 925—105, 925—106, 925—107, 925—108, 925—109, 925—110, 925—111, 925—112, 925—113, 925—114, 925—115, 925—116, 925—117, 925—118, 925—119, 925—120, 925—121, 925—122, 925—123, 925—124, 925—125, 925—126, 925—127, 925—128, 925—129, 925—130, 925—131, 925—132, 925—133, 925—134, 925—135, 925—136, 925—137, 925—138, 925—139, 925—140, 925—141, 925—142, 925—143, 925—144, 925—145, 925—146, 925—147, 925—148, 925—149, 925—150, 925—151, 925—152, 925—153, 925—154, 925—155, 925—156, 925—157, 925—158, 925—159, 925—160, 925—161, 925—162, 925—163, 925—164, 925—165, 925—166, 925—167, 925—168, 925—169, 925—170, 925—171, 925—172, 925—173, 925—174, 925—175, 925—176, 925—177, 925—178, 925—179, 925—180, 925—181, 925—182, 925—183, 925—184, 925—185, 925—186, 925—187, 925—188, 925—189, 925—190, 925—191, 925—192, 925—193, 925—194, 925—195, 925—196, 925—197, 925—198, 925—199, 925—200, 925—201, 925—202, 925—203, 925—204, 925—205, 925—206, 925—207, 925—208, 925—209, 925—210, 925—211, 925—212, 925—213, 925—214, 925—215, 925—216, 925—217, 925—218, 925—219, 925—220, 925—221, 925—222, 925—223, 925—224, 925—225, 925—226, 925—227, 925—228, 925—229, 925—230, 925—231, 925—232, 925—233, 925—234, 925—235, 925—236, 925—237, 925—238, 925—239, 925—240, 925—241, 925—242, 925—243, 925—244, 925—245, 925—246, 925—247, 925—248, 925—249, 925—250, 925—251, 925—252, 925—253, 925—254, 925—255, 925—256, 925—257, 925—258, 925—259, 925—260, 925—261, 925—262, 925—263, 925—264, 925—265, 925—266, 925—267, 925—268, 925—269, 925—270, 925—271, 925—272, 925—273, 925—274, 925—275, 925—276, 925—277, 925—278, 925—279, 925—280, 925—281, 925—282, 925—283, 925—284, 925—285, 925—286, 925—287, 925—288, 925—289, 925—290, 925—291, 925—292, 925—293, 925—294, 925—295, 925—296, 925—297, 925—298, 925—299, 925—300, 925—301, 925—302, 925—303, 925—304, 925—305, 925—306, 925—307, 925—308, 925—309, 925—310, 925—311, 925—312, 925—313, 925—314, 925—315, 925—316, 925—317, 925—318, 925—319, 925—320, 925—321, 925—322, 925—323, 925—324, 925—325, 925—326, 925—327, 925—328, 925—329, 925—330, 925—331, 925—332, 925—333, 925—334, 925—335, 925—336, 925—337, 925—338, 925—339, 925—340, 925—341, 925—342, 925—343, 925—344, 925—345, 925—346, 925—347, 925—348, 925—349, 925—350, 925—351, 925—352, 925—353, 925—354, 925—355, 925—356, 925—357, 925—358, 925—359, 925—360, 925—361, 925—362, 925—363, 925—364, 925—365, 925—366, 925—367, 925—368, 925—369, 925—370, 925—371, 925—372, 925—373, 925—374, 925—375, 925—376, 925—377, 925—378, 925—379, 925—380, 925—381, 925—382, 925—383, 925—384, 925—385, 925—386, 925—387, 925—388, 925—389, 925—390, 925—391, 925—392, 925—393, 925—394, 925—395, 925—396, 925—397, 925—398, 925—399, 925—400, 925—401, 925—402, 925—403, 925—404, 925—405, 925—406, 925—407, 925—408, 925—409, 925—410, 925—411, 925—412, 925—413, 925—414, 925—415, 925—416, 925—417, 925—418, 925—419, 925—420, 925—421, 925—422, 925—423, 925—424, 925—425, 925—426, 925—427, 925—428, 925—429, 925—430, 925—431, 925—432, 925—433, 925—434, 925—435, 925—436, 925—437, 925—438, 925—439, 925—440, 925—441, 925—442, 925—443,

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Section 923--3a. Notice of election on the proposition of adopting chapter 40A, and amendments thereto, or some part thereof, shall be given by publication of a copy of such notice in the official gazette, and published within each city, once each week for four successive weeks, immediately preceding the day of the holding of the election. The election shall be conducted in the general manner in which elections for city officers are conducted, and the form of the ballot shall be "for the adoption of chapter 40A" and "against the adoption of chapter 40A." If the ballot is in the form of a ballot only part of chapter 40A, the ballot shall contain "for the adoption (naming part)" and "against the adoption (naming part)." If the majority of the electors cast at each election are in favor of the adoption of chapter 40A, or some part thereof, the city clerk shall certify that fact to the secretary of state and thereupon the proposition shall be approved.

Section 924--5. The last state or United

Approved June 18, 1907.

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amounts, to-wit: to the state board of agriculture the sum of ten thousand dollars; to the Northern Wisconsin fair or the La Crosse inter-state fair association, the sum of five thousand dollars each; to the Wisconsin State board of education, the sum of five thousand dollars; or other association or board above mentioned, the sum of one thousand and seven hundred dollars.

APPROVED June 21, 1907.

No. 801, A-1. [Published June 22, 1907.]
CHAPTER 322. LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to amend section 407, statutes of 1898, by adding therein a new subd. 1, to read as follows: "1. In relation to the duties of town clerks. The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 407, statutes of 1898, is amended to read as follows: "1. To fix a time and place for a meeting of the clerks of the town, to be held at the schoolhouse of the town in the town of _____, _____ county, _____ year for the purpose of enabling the town _____ to _____

No. 7841. A. 1. [Published June 22, 1907.]
CHAPTER 323, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT TO AMEND THE FIFTH, OF THE STATUTES, AS AMENDED, RELATIVE TO THE DRAWING OF petit jurors.
The Senate of Wisconsin, re-convened in Senate and Assembly, do hereby enact as follows:
Section 2533b. Of the statute, 1. Such commissioners shall provide from the list of names to be drawn from the body of the county to serve as jurors in each precinct, and in making such lists shall put thereon only the names of such persons as are qualified to serve as jurors of the qualifications prescribed in sections 2524 and 2530. The number of names to be furnished by each precinct shall be fixed by the judges of said several courts from time to time by order filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court. Such lists shall be furnished by said commissioners to the clerks of the respective counties, to be placed in boxes thereon on separate slips of paper, each in the same manner as near as may be, and fold

viable, and deposit said slips in a box, containing but one compartment, in the presence of the clerk thereof, in which they shall be drawn in the following manner, viz: At least fifteen and not more than thirty days before the sitting of either such court at which a jury is required to attend, the clerk thereof shall, in the presence of the judge thereof, proceed to draw the names of thirty-six jurors from said box to serve as petit jurors in said court at the next sitting thereof. He shall then enter upon a suitable record book to be kept by said clerk, and a list of the names of said jurors, and deliver to him and a separate list thereof by at least one of the commissioners. If the number of names so drawn shall be insufficient to jury duty in said county be drawn, such name shall be cast out and the name of another juror drawn to take his place.

4. These provisions shall be applicable to any court of exclusive civil jurisdiction in a county containing a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand, which requires a jury, except that if such court shall be held by two judges they may, by an order made and filed by them with the clerk of such court, require that the names of more than thirty-six persons be not drawn to serve as petit jurors therein.

No. 040, A.1. [Published June 22, 1907.
CHAPTER 324, LAWS OF 1907.
 AN ACT to create a new subsection to be known as subsection 3m of section 553—2, of the statutes, relating to juvenile courts.
 The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
 Section 1. There is added to the statutes

513—2. 3m. In counties containing one or more cities of the second or third class the county judge is hereby authorized to appoint, in the manner provided in section 2461a, of the statutes, a clerk at a salary, to be fixed by the county board, which salary shall not exceed \$1,000 per annum unless the county board shall otherwise fix by the county board, payable by said county as other county officers are paid, whenever said county judge shall have been designated to hear the cases coming under this act and there shall be no clerk of the county court other than

the register in promissory, such person who be a stenographer, and shall perform the duties of clerk and stenographer of said court and such other duties as may be required.

Approved June 21, 1907.

No. 524, A.1. [Published June 22, 1907.]

CHAPTER 325, LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT to repeal section 2831 of the statutes, and to amend section 2832, of the statutes, as amended, relating to compensation and liability of guardians ad litem.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented by Senate and Assembly, do hereby enact and declare:

Section 1. Section 2031, of the statutes, is repeated.

Section 2. Section 2032, of the statutes, is amended to read: Section 2032. In any action or proceeding [prosecuted] presented or defended in any court in Wisconsin by an executor, administrator, guardian ad litem, trustee of an express trust, general guardian, or a person expressly authorized by statute, unless otherwise specially provided, costs shall be recovered as in an action by and against a person prosecuting or defending in his own right; but such costs shall be chargeable

only upon or collected for the cause, fund or party represented, unless the court shall direct the same to be paid by the plaintiff or defendant personally, for mismanagement and bad faith in such action, proceeding or defense. In all actions or proceedings in which any receiver, assignee, guardian, guardian ad litem, executor, administrator, or other fiduciary may be entitled to recover costs, he may recover in addition to other costs, such sum paid a company authorized by the law to make such sum to do for or in behalf of his estate, upon any such action or other obligation given by him in his representative capacity, in such action or proceeding, pursuant to law or the

order of any court or judge, as may be allowed by the court or judge, in which or before whom he accounts, not exceeding two per centum per annum on the amount secured by such obligation, or any less amount which he may have paid any such court or judge for such purpose.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 21, 1907.

No. 503, A.] [Published June 22, 1907.
CHAPTER 326, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to amend section 3120, of the

statutes, relating to costs in partition actions. The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do hereby enact and establish as follows:

Section 1. Section 3120, of the statutes, is amended to read: Section 3120. Unless the court otherwise direct the costs of every party to the action, with reasonable attorney's charges to be allowed by the court upon notice personally to the parties who are known to be residents of the estate, must be paid by the party proceeding. The sale and paid to his attorney; but the court may, in its discretion, direct the costs and expenses of any trial, reference

and other proceeding in the action to be paid out of the share of any party in such proceeds or may render judgment against any party therefor.

Approved June 21, 1907.

No. 475, A.1 [Published June 22, 1907.]
CHAPTER 327, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to amend section 1, chapter 236, laws of 1901, striking the same section 236-01, statutes of 1898, relating to electric light in cities.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 1, chapter 289, laws of 1901, is amended and made a section of the statutes of 1907, to read: Section 1. Every city, which owns and operates * * * a plant for the purpose of furnishing either electric light or power or both may supply either electric light or power or both not only to such city and its inhabitants but also to dwellings or places of business outside the boundaries of such city by means of a line or lines of poles and wires extended outside of said boundaries.

Approved June 21, 1907.

No. 345, A.] [Published June 22, 1907.

CHAPTER 330, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to create section 2210m of the statutes relating to written instruments affecting real estate.
The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 2210m. All deeds or other written instruments re-

CHAPTER 389, LAWS OF 1907.

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of this state the following:

Section 2. This act shall take effect and
begin to operate from and after its passage and
publication.
Approved June 25, 1907.

CH. 374, A.1. [Published June 26, 1907.
CHAPTER 300, LAWS OF 1907.
N. C. to create section 1934—58, of the
statutes, relating to the operation of
street and interurban railways.
The bill of the Honorable J. W. Winstead, rep-
resented in Senate and Assembly, do
enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes
a new section to read: Section
1934—58. Every person, firm or cor-
poration, who or which shall

operation operating any street or interurban railway or other railway operating cars and vehicles on any street or interurban railway, shall provide all cars operating singly, and the front car in all trains, with suitable fenders or pilots so arranged and constructed as to prevent persons, limbs and bodies of all persons that may be upon the street or highway, against injury by striking or running over them.

2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each violation, and any person, firm or corporation who shall be convicted of such violation shall be liable to the manager of such railway who causes such violation or permits

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1st, 1907.

Approved June 25, 1907.

o. 318, S.] [Published June 20, 1907.
CHAPTER 391, LAWS OF 1907.
N ACT to create section 1447 of the
statutes, requiring foreign stock
holders to contribute and report
the respective rights of pol-
holders and stockholders in unassigned
surplus before being licensed to do busi-
ness in this State.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Wisconsin, re-
presented in Senate and Assembly, do

enact as follows:

Section 1447 is added to the statute book as a new section to read: Section 1447. Every stock company doing life insurance business on the participating plan shall, before applying for a license, file with the commissioner and before any license or certificate of authority shall be issued, file with the commissioner of insurance a statement under oath of the president and secretary, stating:

(a) (i) The amount of the unassigned surplus of such company;

(b) The amount of said surplus beginning to the policyholders;

(c) The amount of such surplus beginning to the stockholders;

(d) The method of ascertainment and action upon the part of the stock-

No license, certificate or authority to transact business in this state shall be issued to any such stock company until this statement is made, and the commissioner of insurance is satisfied that the respective rights of such policyholders are fully and legally determined.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 25, 1907.

§ 1, 1, 8.1 [Published June 20, 1907.
CHAPTER 302, LAWS OF 1907.
N ACT to amend sections 1 and 2 of
the act of June 25, 1907, relating to

to the regulation of vessels on the Chautauque Lake in Waupaca county.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of chapter 219 of the laws of 1897 is amended to read: Sec. 3. No person shall use any motor-propelled or propelled by steam, gasoline, naphtha or electricity or boats propelled in any other manner than by hand power, navigating on any lake or river of the State, except the following flags and no others, in all weather, and subject to annul, and be governed by the laws of the State, and be subject to the subject to all of the rules and regulations of the State.

A. On or in the fore part of the vessel a height * * * of not less than

one foot above the deck of the vessel, a light which shall be directed to show an unbroken light over an arc the horizon twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on either side of the vessel, and that sixteen to twenty points abaft the beam on either side, of such character as to be visible at a distance of one mile.

ii. On the starboard side, a green light, of such character as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, so fixed as to throw a light from right ahead to ten points abaft the starboard side, and such character as to be visible at least one-half mile.

c. On the port side, a red light, so fixed as to show an unbroken light

er an arc of the horizon of ten points
the compass, so fixed as to throw the
from right ahead to two points abaft
the beam, the ship will slide into the
character as to be visible at least one-half
the. The said green and red light shall
be fitted with in-board screens
the other vessels, and prevent these
from being seen across the bow.

2. Meeting A. When two * * * ves-
sels are meeting end on, or nearly end
on, and are so close that collision is
imminent, the vessel which has the least
alter her course to starboard so that
she shall pass on the port side of the
other.

3. When two * * * vessels are cross-
ing, so as to involve risk of collision, the
vessel that has the other on her own star-

Where, by and of these rules herein prescribed, one of two vessels shall keep clear of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

Vessels shall in all cases avoid collision by keeping clear of the way of sailing vessels.

Every vessel overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Every vessel under way or making any other course authorized or required by these rules shall maintain the following signals on her stern:

Every vessel shall be accompanied whenever required by corresponding with her helm; and every steam vessel relative to the signal, shall display the same.

signal; unless the pilot of the steam tug to which a passing signal is sounded has no objection he shall give assent to it by blowing his whistle in response; but in that case, and in every case where the pilot of one boat fails to understand the course or intentions of another, the pilot of the first boat or the pilot so receiving the first passing signal, or the pilot so in doubt, shall sound several short and rapid blasts, whereupon each vessel may approach each other at such reduced speed as will enable them to stop without danger, and if necessary stop and reverse, "blast" means "blast," "blast" means "blast" from the steamboat, "blast" means directing my course to port." But giving or answering of signals by whistles.

No boat shall pass any point within one mile from shore at any time of the day at a rate of speed of more than ten miles per hour, and in approaching each point shall sound a whistle or alarm two hundred feet distant from the point. The provisions of Section 4 of chapter 210 of the laws of 1897 is amended to read: "Sec. 4. Any owner, pilot, employee or other person or persons who violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined by a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$100.00 and the vessel and the owner or owners of the vessel shall be liable to any per-

or persons for all damage caused by
violation of this act.
Section 5. This act shall take effect and
in force from and after its passage and
publication.
Approved June 26, 1907.

34, 8.] [Published June 26, 1907.
CHAPTER 393, LAWS OF 1907.
ACT to amend section 2246 of the statutes
relating to the conveyance of postage
paid stamps to the people of the State of Wisconsin, re-
presented in Senate and Assembly, do-
cumented as follows:
Section 2246 of the statutes
amended to read: Section 2246. No
deed or other instrument con-
veying a power to convey lands, when ex-

in this chapter, shall be deemed to be revoked by any act of the party by whom was executed unless the instrument containing such revocation be also recorded in same office in which the instrument containing the power was recorded, and record shall import notice to all per-

or written on a ticket separate from the town, village or city ticket, and the ballot cast on this shall be valid for all purposes, including the statutes for conducting elections in the municipalities interested, the same certified to by the canvassing board of the town, village or city or to the chairman of the town, the president of the village board of trustees or the mayor of the city, as the case may be.

8. Such officers shall hold their first meeting at two o'clock p. m. on the first Saturday following the town, village or city election, and shall select from among the town having the largest population, or if the village or city shall be interested at the election, the town, village or city for the purpose of reconvening the votes cast, such municipality for the election of his officers and certifying the same to the proper election officials. The clerk shall certify the name of the officer or officer elected in said district to the clerk of each town, village or city.

9. The officers so elected shall have

No. 988, A. S. (Published June 22, 1907.)

CHAPTER 439, LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT TO amend section 1027 of the statutes as amended, relating to organizations in towns, cities, villages or districts; and to provide for the election of officers by the people of the State of Virginia.

Section 1227 of the statute, as amended by chapter 282, laws of 1911, is amended to read: Section 1227. 1. Any person owning or holding an interest in real estate, including the same in a joint tenancy, in the same town or in an adjoining town, not exceeding _____ in number, except in cases where any county, city or town is interested in such real estate, may be included, who do not actively own inalienable property of not less than _____ in value, and who desire that they desire to have insured, may form themselves into a corporation for mutual protection against fire or damage by fire or lightning, and complying with the following conditions, namely: They shall elect officers and directors, and the following conditions of organization which shall be subject to the approval of the board of fire insurance commissioners.

2. The undersigned, residents of the town of _____ below named and owners of more than _____ acres of land in the town of _____

[illegible][illegible]

liabilities of a corporation for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

6. The Insurance Company shall form part of the name of every such corporation hereafter organized, and no corporation not organized under this act shall use the name of any of the words embodied in said words, except that corporations now existing may continue their present names, provided that they have no intention of changing their name to conform to the hereto.

7. The subsequent division of the territory of the towns mentioned in the articles into new towns shall not impair and power, duty or liability of such corporations.

8. A copy of the articles, by-laws, policy and of each blank used by any such company shall be deposited with the clerk of the town in which the same are to be governed by the commissioner of insurance.

Approved June 27, 1907.

No. 903, A. (Published June 29, 1907)
CHAPTER 440, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to amend chapter 242, laws of 1903, making the same section 1311, and adding a section to county aid in the building of roads.
 The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
 Section 1. Chapter 242, laws of 1903, is amended to read: Section 1311. of the same. The several counties in the state may, at their annual meeting of the county board, levy a tax on all taxable property of the county on all the taxable property of the county for the purpose of building county roads, and may, in addition, appropriate to a separate fund, and used for the construction of roads in the county.
 2. The county board shall have power to determine the amount of the tax.

raised shall be expended, and they shall have complete supervision to regulate and control the construction of roads to be built out of said fund.

Approved June 27, 1907.

No. 622, A. C. [Published June 20, 1907.]
CHAPTER 431, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT amending section 402a, of the statutes relating to duties of school district clerks.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 402a, of the statutes is amended to read: Section 402a. In addition to the duties prescribed in section 402, several school districts of the county relating to "taking" * * * the census of the children in the county, the school district clerks shall also report the names of the children in their respective districts and the

No. 435, A. C. [Published June 26, 1907.]
CHAPTER 442, LAWS OF 1907.
 AN ACT to amend section 1931, statutes of 1898, as amended, relating to town insurance companies.
 The State of Wisconsin, do enact as follows:
 Section 1931, statutes of 1898, as amended by chapter 352, laws of 1905, is amended by chapter 352, laws of 1907, as follows:

[illegible]

and their contents, black-smith shops, cheese factories and creameries and other buildings, and that no such damage shall exceed thirty-five hundred dollars.

And it may at that time authorize the directors to insure any of the edifices of property herein mentioned against damage or loss by wind, storm, cyclone and fire, and to make such contracts and distributions as relate to insurance by it against damage or loss by fire; provided, that a majority of the directors, who are members of the corporation, be filed with the secretary at least thirty-five days before the meeting of the directors for incorporation requesting that the question of insuring against damages or loss by wind, storm, cyclone and fire be taken up at such meetings, and that the secretary give thirty days' notice by mail to each of the members of the corporation, and to the auditors, of the corporation, of this possible and desired question, and that the secretary

ated at such meeting.
Approved June 27, 1907.

No. 330, A.] [Published June 23, 1907.
CHAPTER 443, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT to create section 943 of the statute, relating to validating bonds heretofore issued under sections 920—11 and 943 of the statutes.
The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Section 1. There is added to the statute

[illegible]

Such salaries shall be paid to the sheriff and his clerks and accountants books of account, in which shall be entered from day to day, in a journal kept by the sheriff, the name of the particular proceedings or action in which the same is rendered, and shall be paid to the sheriff's account with proper reference to such journal entries; and he shall pay to the county treasurer the salaries and emoluments of whatever kind received by him and shall at the end of each quarter of the year, or at the end of the year, as he may think proper, lay before the county board a sworn statement of all such fees, per diem and emoluments received by him during the quarter of the year, and all the expenses of his office during such time, and the salaries and emoluments of his clerks and accountants, and the same shall be paid shall be in lieu of all fees per diem and compensation for services rendered by him during such time, and for the support of prisoners in the county jail, and all neces-

Sary expenses actually incurred in the performance of such duties.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and shall apply to all companies, including those existing at the time of or hereafter to be elected.

Approved July 12, 1907.

No. 229, S. 1 Published July 15, 1907.
CHAPTER 607, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT TO REGULATE THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, PROVIDING FOR ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

T. J. CANNON, Governor.

The Senate and Assembly, respectively, passed in Senate and Wisconsin, respectively as follows:

Section 1. Section 154 of the statutes is amended to read: Section 154. Every life insurance company doing business in this State shall file with the commissioner of March in each year, file in the office of the commissioner of insurance an annual statement of its business and financial condition, exhibit of its business and financial condi-

(b) signed and verified by the majority of the members of the board of directors of the corporation by its resident managing officer in the United States, and covering the year ending on the preceding date, and the year ending on the preceding date for this year, and exhibiting the following facts and items: (1) The name of the corporation, and whether it is incorporated and for what period. (4) Amount of capital stock or guaranty fund. (5) All the assets and liabilities reported to the State on the date of acquisition, the names of the vendors, the actual cost, the value at which the same were acquired, and the value at market value, the amounts expended during the year for repairs and improvements, the amount of depreciation, and the amount of any portion thereof to be occupied by the company the rental value thereof, a statement of, and all payments made by the company to the vendors, with particulars as to dates, names of vendors and rents, and the consideration. (6) The amount of the consideration, and the security of real property, stating the amount loaned

upon property, and that the corporation is the person other than loans upon the security of real property above mentioned and of the actual borrowers thereof, the market value and rate of interest of such loans, and the income received and outlays made in connection with such loans, and the actual situations of securities in connection therewith, and the same particulars with reference to the actual disbursements made in the last annual statement. (8) All other property owned by the company or in which it has any interest (including all investments in real estate, in the law as proper investments), the dates of acquisition, from whom acquired, the actual value carried upon the books, the market value, the interest or dividends received thereon, during the year, and the actual situation of such property other than real estate made in the last annual statement, with particulars as to the name of the person or persons, and the consideration; and also the income received and outlays made in con-

Section 101 of the Act and in bank. (11) Premium notes and loans on policies in force. (12) Outstanding and unearned premiums on policies in force. (13) Outstanding and unearned premiums on policies in force. (14) All other loans, investments and property. (15) All outstanding and unearned premiums on policies in force. (16) All other assets against the company. (17) Cash received for premiums. (18) Cash received for interest and rents. (19) Cash received for interest and rents. (20) Paid for losses and claims. (21) Dividend of surplus to policyholders. (22) Paid for losses and claims. (23) Dividend of surplus to policyholders. (24) Paid for losses and claims. (25) All commissions paid to any persons in connection with loans or purchases of policies or premium notes. (26) All payments for legal expenses, giving particulars as to date, amounts and names and addresses of payees. (27) All amounts paid in connection with any matter pending before any legislative body or any officer or court of law, giving particulars as to date, amounts, names and addresses of payees, the measure or nature of the claim, and the interest of the company in the matter.

the corporation therein. (24) The names of the officers and directors of the corporation, as elected at the last annual election, giving the names of candidates and the number of votes cast for each officer and director, and by individuals or by firm or by corporation. (25) The salary, compensation and emoluments received by officers, directors and other persons of the corporation, and the amount paid to persons to whom more than three thousand dollars, also salary, compensation and emoluments of three thousand dollars or more to any individual person, firm or corporation, with particulars as to dates, buyers and the authority by which payment was made. (26) The names of all persons or any representative either at the home office, or at any branch office, or agency, for services rendered by each general agent. (27) The salary or compensation stated separately as to first year and renewal commissions, the amount of the first year's commission, and the amount paid out in expenses of the agency and the net compensation of the general agent. (28) The name of the bank or banks or trust company during each month of the year. (29)

[illegible]

and license, agents license, filing and department fees, advertising, retaliatory taxes, state taxes, and other taxes, fees, or privilege tax. (54) Number and amount of Wisconsin policy loan(s). (55) Number and amount of Wisconsin policy loan(s) made and repaid. (56) For any failure to make and deposit each annual statement, or for willfully making a false statement, the officer or corporation or officer failing or making such false statement shall forfeit five hundred dollars for each annual statement. (57) For each annual statement an additional five hundred dollars for every month while such company is in default of filing such statement. (58) It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance to publish in the Wisconsin Official Gazette the annual statement in the annual report of the insurance department for the information of policyholders. (59) This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. Approved July 12, 1907.

No. 230, R.] [Published July 10, 1907.
CHAPTER 508, LAWS OF 1907.
AN ACT relating to the calling of a
convention in cities of the third
class.
The people of the State of Wisconsin, rep-
resented in Senate and Assembly, do
enact as follows:

Section 1. On the first Tuesday after
the first of March, January, 1908, or at
an earlier or another date if so determined
by the common council, there shall seem-
ingly be called a convention of the city
convention made up of delegates chosen
from the city at large. Should the council
fail to call such a convention at the con-
vencence at the date named in this section.

Section 2. Each of the political parties
having a bona fide thousand vote or more
franchise thereof at the last preceding gen-
eral election in said city shall be entitled
to appoint delegates to the convention.
The number of delegates for each party shall
be proportionate, according to the number of

Section 3. The nomination of delegates to each convention shall be made by each political party by nomination papers signed and filed as provided by existing statutes; each voter shall sign for but one nomination for every office for which a major fraction thereof cast for his party at the last preceding general election.

Section 4. The delegates to such convention shall be elected at such time as the

Continued on Page 30.

“A”

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices and presidential electors, make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party; mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for, in the proper place. If you desire to vote for state, congressional, legislative and county offices of one party and presidential electors of another party, make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) at the head of the party ticket and also make a cross (X) or other mark in the square ☐ at the right of the names of the candidates for president and vice-president, you desire to vote for.

Democrat	Prohibition	Republican	Social Democrat	Social Labor	Independent
○	○	○	○	○	○
For Governor— JOHN JONES. <input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor— PETER BLACK. <input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor— JOHN ADAMS. <input type="checkbox"/>	For Governor— JOHN ALLEN. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lieutenant Governor— PETER LONG. <input type="checkbox"/>	Lieutenant Governor— JOHN WHITE. <input type="checkbox"/>	Lieutenant Governor— DAVID ALDEN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Lieutenant Governor— OLAS PLATT. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secretary of State— RICHARD ROE. <input type="checkbox"/>	Secretary of State— CHARLES KING. <input type="checkbox"/>	Secretary of State— ANDREW FOSTER. <input type="checkbox"/>	Secretary of State— OLAF HARKER. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Treasurer— GEORGE DODGE. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Treasurer— NICHOLAS TARK. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Treasurer— LOUIS CLARK. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Treasurer— WILLIAM STONE. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attorney General— JOHN DOE. <input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General— WILLIAM H. GREEN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General— DAVIS ALDEN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Attorney General— CHRIST N. STONE. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commissioner of Insurance— JOHN D. LONG. <input type="checkbox"/>	Commissioner of Insurance— CHARLES W. BROWN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Commissioner of Insurance— NICHOLAS MURRAY. <input type="checkbox"/>	Commissioner of Insurance— CONLIN N. STONE. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of Congress... Dist.— CARL D. JONES. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Congress... Dist.— GEORGE W. SCOTT. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Congress... Dist.— WILLIAM BUTLER. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Congress... Dist.— WARNER D. MANN. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Senator— TIMOTHY I. IDLE. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator— CHARLES KING. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator— CARL D. FOSTER. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator— OBERT C. PLATT. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator— JASTRO R. SANKOOT. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator— BARTLET S. CLAWFORD. <input type="checkbox"/>
Member of Assembly... Dist.— IRVINE N. JORDAN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Assembly... Dist.— PETER TAFT. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Assembly... Dist.— LOUIS P. JORDAN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Member of Assembly... Dist.— LEWIS BAKER. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
County Clerk— PAUL H. SMITH. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk— WILLIAM DEWEY. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk— WALTER S. CLARK. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk— OLAF E. HARKER. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk— PAUL JONES. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
County Treasurer— PETER LONG. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer— DANIEL DAMPSON. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer— TIM H. JOHNSON. <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer— JACK Q. ADAMS. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sheriff— DANIEL GREEN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff— CHARLES LINCOLN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff— OBE W. WHITE. <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff— JOHN KENNEDY. <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff— FRANK JOHNS. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coroner— FRANK A. BLACK. <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner— WARD WASHINGTON. <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner— WALTER K. MILLER. <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner— WILLIAM QUINCY. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clerk of Circuit Court— DON. N. BROWN. <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court— ALBERT A. JOHNSON. <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court— PETER H. PECK. <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court— CHARLES D. DEPEW. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District Attorney— JOHN N. DOE. <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney— JOHN W. FULLER. <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney— WENDELL M. WILLIAMS. <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney— ORAL H. SWABBLE. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Register of Deeds— ROY E. ROE. <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds— WILLIAM R. WHITTIER. <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds— RICHARD W. JONES. <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds— JACOB H. MILLER. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveyor— CHARLES N. SNOW. <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor— STEPHEN JAMES. <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor— OLE M. LARS. <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor— JOHN F. BATELL. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For President— ALTON B. PARICER. <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— HENRY G. DAVIS	For President— SILAS C. SWALLOW. <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— G. W. CARROL	For President— THEODORE ROOSEVELT. <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— BEN SANFORD	For President— EUGENE V. DEBS. <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— C. H. LAFLACK	For President— WILLIAM JONES. <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— HENRY SMITH	For President— <input type="checkbox"/> For Vice-President— <input type="checkbox"/>
Democrat	Prohibition	Republican	Social Democrat	Social Labor	Independent
Electors of President and Vice-President.	Electors of President and Vice-President.	Electors of President and Vice-President.	Electors of President and Vice-President.	Electors of President and Vice-President.	Electors of President and Vice-President.
RICHARD ROE	JOHN WHITE	CHARLES BLACK	PETER BROWN	JACK NAGEL	
PAUL J. SMITH	WARREN HALL	WILL PECK	FRANK H. PLATT	ROBERT BOYD	
CARL N. HALL	CHARLES H. FULLER	HANK KENNEDY	CLIFFORD M. BRADFORD	JAMES THOMAS	
HARRY WEST	WILFORD SNOW	COLBY JORDAN	FRANKLIN K. BAKER	SIMON OLSON	
JOHN BROWN	JENE WILLIAMS	PETER O. CLARK	OLAF H. HEARST	IVER Mc GEE	
HANS FORBES	HADLEY DOE	PAUL MADISON	JEROME K. JEROME	SAM HUNT	
ALBERT F. HOOD	CLINTON WASH	FRANKLIN A. WILLIAMS	ANDREW THORNE	REINSCH K. RICHARDSON	
HART WOOLDS	PETER SCOTT	GRADY McKAY	W. T. THOMPSON	PHILLIPS S. PALANSCH	
FRITZ N. MARTIN	HENLEY WINFIELD	HATTEN P. HARPER	JOHN ANDERSON	OTTO T. JACKSON	
FRED L. TUCKER	RAY LONG	HEINZ S. JACKSON	DANIEL WEBSTER	KARL SMIDT	
JOHN SUMNER	GRASSIE ANDREWS	DON DOE	HOLT L. LEWIS	EVEN EVERSON	
RALPH D. COOK	POTTER H. JONES	FABER K. JOHNSON	CHRS. HERBERT	JOHN ZEIGLE	
STEVEN N. WALL	CAVEL BUTLER	LEWIS ADAMS	CLAUSEN L. GREEN	ANDREW K. DEECH	

Shall amendment to Art....., Sec....., of the Constitution be adopted?

YES ☐

NO ☐

(If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square after the word "Yes;" if against it, make a cross after the word "No.")

person charged to and by such county for such support, and in the case of the decrease of any such patient, before the discharge of any such patient, before the discharge of any such patient, the district attorney shall in the name of the county sue against the estate of such deceased person as a trustee of the county for the sum of money for the maintenance of such patient pursuant to law; and the duplicate statement of the district attorney shall be transmitted to a state hospital, and of the trustees as to a county asylum, shall be presumptive evidence of the amount due from such county to the hospital for the maintenance and clothing of such hospital patient, and the amount due from such county to the county asylum of such patient in county asylum and state hospital.

Section 2. Section 604q of the statute is amended to read: Section 604q. 1. The property and estate of any insane person committed to the custody of the county asylum or kept by any county at its charge and the property and estate of any such patient shall be the property of the patient of such hospital or asylum shall be liable for • • • • • the continuing support of such patient, and the maintenance of such person or patient and chargeable for the payment therefor.

() Upon failure of the person having the charge or custody of such person to pay therefrom for such person, the board of trustees of the board of control, the board of trustees of the asylum or the chairman of the board of the county fee turning the payment

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The list of the two committees expressed in the two articles which can be the vote in said district in the next general election, and the mayor or village clerk, and the board of supervisors, shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are elected. The board of supervisors, such officers at every primary, general municipal and special election following the first of January, shall inspect the districts, during such term.

(f) Such inspectors shall fill any vacancies in their number, one of whom shall be a justice of the peace, and one of whom shall be a justice of the peace, and may appoint one of number as chairman.

3. At the time of opening and closing the polls at primaries, when the inspectors in cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be present, they shall arrive at eight o'clock in the evening, and in cities of five thousand and less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, they shall arrive at nine o'clock in the evening respectively; provided that the common council of any city containing more than five thousand inhabitants, or any town or village containing more than five hundred inhabitants, may by resolution adopt and published in some newspaper in such city or town or village, if no newspaper published therein, the name of a newspaper published in the city or town or village, and the date, indicated, at least ten days before the election, an earlier hour for the opening of the polls in such city, town or village, and in such case the polls shall be opened at such resolution, upon the polls not less than six o'clock in the morning, and not later than six o'clock in the evening.

4. At all primaries there shall be an Australian ballot, and one of several party tickets bearing the name of all of which shall be securely fastened together at the top and folded, provided that the party tickets shall be arranged alphabetically according to surname, under appropriate title of the respective party, and the party name shall be written upon the party ticket.

5. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for office, he shall be entitled to a ticket than that upon which his name is so written, this ballot shall be counted, and the elector shall be entitled to vote upon whose ticket his name is written, and shall in no case be counted as such person as a candidate upon any other ticket.

6. In case the person is nominated more than once, the elector shall forthwith write the name of the person in charge of the preparation of the ballot in written declaration indicating the party to which he is entitled to vote, and also on some other ticket, if having name written thereon, he shall not have right of choice but shall be held to vote for the party, which his name is printed.

7. The ballots with the endorsement shall be folded in such manner as to be unopened, provided that ballots for city primary may be varied as to the endorsement, and shall be required to conform to the law under which such primary is held.

8. The provisions of section 51, statutes of 1898, relating to the ballot shall govern the preparation of the ballot.

9. After preparing his ballot the elector shall fold the same in such manner as to be unopened, and shall place the same in the ballot box, and the printed endorsements, signatures or initials thereon seen, and the ballot shall be folded in such manner as to be unopened, and the elector who shall thereupon write his name on the back of the ballot, and deposit the same in the ballot box, and deposit the remaining tickets in the separate ballot box to be marked and designated as the blank ballot box.

10. Immediately after the canvass, the inspectors shall, without examination, state the tickets deposited in the ballot box.

Section 13-15. Vacancies occurring at a primary election shall be filled by the party committee of the city, tract, county or state, as the case may be, and the elector who shall be so qualified to vote at any primary election, and who shall be so qualified to vote at any primary election, and who shall be so qualified to vote at any primary election, shall be required to register at such election.

Every primary election day and Tuesday next preceding shall be registration days where registration is required, on which the inspectors shall exercise their powers under the provisions of the statutes of 1898, but no person shall be registered on or after the day of holding the election, and no person shall be registered before the inspectors. At least three days before the holding of a primary election the elector shall make known to the party committee of the county political party, six copies of the printed registry lists, complete at the first registration, and on the day of the election the party committee lists shall be allowed to cast their list at a primary election, except it be so provided by affidavit that the elector is a qualified voter and resident of the precinct, which affidavit must be corroborated by at least two freeholders, electors in said precinct.

12. The inspectors shall register any person who shall on any registration day present an affidavit, and shall not be required to be a qualified voter in such precinct or when they personally know him to be such.

13. Any person registered on either said days as prescribed herein, shall be entitled to vote at the succeeding election, and shall be entitled to vote at the election.

14. There shall be no other registration day or days for either a primary, a general election, except that as prescribed by section 27 of the statutes of 1898.

15. No voter shall be required to register under the provisions of this act who registered at a primary election in 1898.

16. The inspectors shall be in session for the purpose of registration from nine o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, except that on the day of holding the primary they shall be in session from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, and the time the polls are required to be held open.

17. The inspectors and clerks shall receive the same compensation provided for in the statutes of 1898, and the amendments now or hereafter made thereon.

Section 16-18. The party committee of each precinct may appoint in writing over their signatures, two party agents or representatives, with an alternate for each party, who shall be known as the party committee, and have the power prescribed by section 40, statutes of 1898, to challenge any person who is not a qualified voter, and his right to vote be determined in the same manner as at an election.

19. The chairman of each party committee of any precinct may represent his party at the election, and may receive the return of the vote at a primary, or he may appoint an agent or designate a member of his committee for that purpose.

20. The chairman of the canvass shall be called, except as herein otherwise provided, be made in the same manner and under the same conditions as at an election.

21. The party chairman, of the precinct in which the election is held, shall be the canvass officer of the state in a state canvass, or some duly appointed agent to represent each party shall be allowed to be present at the election.

22. The precinct inspectors of election shall, on separate sheets, on blanks to be provided by the canvass officer, make accurate returns of the votes cast for each candidate, and shall, within twenty-four hours after the election, deliver the same to the county clerk, if a September primary, or to the county clerk, if a November primary, and the county clerk shall be provided with a copy of such returns shall be delivered to the county clerk as soon as practicable.

23. The county canvass of the returns of the State of New York shall be made by the same officers and in the manner provided in chapter 6, statutes of 1898, for the canvass of the returns of a November election.

24. The canvassers shall meet and canvass such returns at ten o'clock on the day of the election, and shall make a list of their returns shall contain the whole number of votes cast for each candidate or each party.

25. The canvassers shall also make an additional duplicate return in the same form as provided in subdivision 2, showing the number of votes cast for each candidate for wholly within the limits of the county.

26. The county clerk shall forthwith send to the State of New York, a copy of one complete copy of all returns as to each candidate.

27. The board of canvassers provided for by section 43, statutes of 1898, to canvass returns of the November election shall make a canvass of the returns of the canvass of the September primary. The board shall make a canvass of the votes cast for candidates for members of the State of New York, and of all of not wholly within the county, and all of

Section 1047. The mailing by the corporation of the said ballot, to any person under the provisions of this act shall not be construed as an admission of the validity of the fact that such person was a policy holder of said company; and no such mailing shall be competent evidence against the corporation in any proceeding to establish the validity of the election of any policy or of any claim under its laws involved.

Section 1047K. The trustees or directors of every domestic life insurance company, or every alien company, shall hold regular meetings at least once each quarter upon notice

tion paper and be substantially in the following form:

"The undersigned electors of the city of request the calling of a preliminary election to be held on (date seven days preceding the general municipal election), for the purpose of determining upon not more than two candidates for each office, to be voted for at the election to be

shall or employee of any firm or corporation shall erect any pole or poles outside of the limits of any city or village, or on any building or structure, or string or suspend any wire, wires or cables over any private property, or on any building or structure, of the owner or agent of the owner, to erect such pole or poles or to string such wire or wires, or to consent to any building or structure to be attached to which such wires or cables are attached; and any person who erects or consents to the erection of any pole or wires or to detach such wire, wires or cables within ten days after such person, firm or corporation has been notified in writing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than exceeding twenty days.

Section 2. Such notice to remove shall be in writing and shall be given to the person or persons and the owner of the land or of the building or structure, and shall contain a description of the land upon which such notice is given, and shall be given to the person or persons to whom such wire has been strung or attached. Such notice to remove shall be served in the manner prescribed in this act for the removal of signs, notices, signs, or notices from or upon the records of a corporation in courts of record.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved July 16, 1907.

No. 804. A. J. [Published July 16, 1907.]

CHAPTER 670, LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT TO CREATE SECTIONS 35-1 TO 35-13, INCLUSIVE, OF THE STATUTES, RELATING TO THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF CITY CLERK IN ALL CITIES AND VILLAGES, AND TO AMEND THE SAME.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do hereby enact and publish the following:

Section 1. There are added to the Statutes thirteen new sections to read: Sections 35-1 to 35-13. The provisions of sections 35-1 to 35-13, inclusive shall apply to the nomination and election of candidates for the office of city clerk in all cities and villages the same as provided by law.

Section 35-1. No designation of any party or principle shall be used for any candidate for nomination or nomination paper. Any notice or ballot for any municipal election or preliminary election or nomination for city clerk shall conform to the provisions of section 80, statutes of this State.

Section 35-2. A candidate for any such office may be nominated by nomination paper signed by a number of the electors of the city, division or district wherein such candidate is to be voted for, equal to or less than the number of electors of that number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding general election, and in no case by less than ten electors. The nomination paper shall conform to the provisions of section 80, statutes of this State.

Section 35-3. Such nomination papers shall be filed in the office of the city clerk of such city at least twenty days prior to the holding of the election to go to such office.

Section 35-4. Except as herein provided otherwise, the nomination papers of other shall be placed upon the ticket at the election.

Section 35-5. The officers to be voted for shall be arranged on the ballot in the order in which they are named in the statutes creating and defining the same.

Section 35-6. The names of the candidates shall be arranged together under each office in an order to be determined by the clerk of the city, division or district, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives, at noon on the day following the last day for filing nomination papers.

Section 35-7. If at least twenty days prior to any election for such offices there shall be no nomination paper for any office, the petition signed by a number of the electors of such city not less than five per centum of the electors of that number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding general election, the clerk shall immediately give notice of the holding of a preliminary election to the electors of that number of votes cast therein for governor at the last preceding general election, which notice shall be given and the election held and conducted in the same manner as the general municipal election. The names on the ballot used in such preliminary election shall be arranged in the order in which they are named in the statutes creating and defining the same.

Section 35-8. The signatures on such petition need not all be on one paper and need not be on the same paper as the petition itself, but the affidavit required herein for a nomination paper shall be substantially in the following form:

I, the undersigned electors of the city of _____ request the calling of a preliminary election to be held on (date) _____ days preceding the general municipal election to be held on (date) _____, and to elect not more than two candidates for each

JEAN'S QUARREL.

Jean went to the little bay window at the front of her flat and attached a handkerchief to the shade as a signal to Ethel that she was not to pass by after the manner of Pharoahs.

Presently the electric bell announced that the little fluttering, white messenger had accomplished its purpose, and Jean flew to the hall to welcome her friend and fellow-conspirator.

"I hope it's really something important this time, Jean, for I have had my suspicions that your signal is a deceptive snare to lure me up here."

"Well, I think you will consider this worth your while, Mortimer and I have quarreled!"

"Did you and Mortimer ever do anything else, pray?"

"We only differed, hitherto, but this was a common, noisy, vulgar, earnest quarrel with a capital Q."

"Oh, how perfectly lovely! Do tell me all about it," cried Ethel, nestling up in a cozy corner and piling cushions about herself.

"I always thought he was dogmatic, overbearing, conceited and disagreeable, and I just enjoyed plainly telling him so last evening."

"Really, Jean?"

"Yes, really, and in as loud a voice as I could."

"Was he utterly crushed and surprised? Did he get red and angry, or was he pale, silent and intense? I can imagine Mortimer Bradford in either pose."

"He simply looked disgusted and said nonchalantly: 'I will bid you good evening, Miss Lewison.' Then he took his departure, and I was left in the hall, looking after him for a moment."

"How disappointing and how disagreeable in him! Why could not he have met you half way and talked back? It's such a horrid end to such an interesting romance, for he cared for you a lot, Jean."

"I don't know whether he did or not, but he was so exasperating I just couldn't hold in. He's so insufferably cool."

"Oh, well, you'll make it up!"

"No, Ethel, never! He just literally stopped on me."

"What will you do?"

"Just put the quarrel and him right out of my thoughts. I wanted to tell you about it, and then forget all about him."

"But he'll come here to see Francis. They are close chums."

"I don't think he will. I shall ignore him if he does."

"But aren't you going to do something? Inactivity and such circumstances are unbearable."

"Of course. I am going to give an informal—very informal—little evening."

"How interesting! When?"

"Tonight."

"Good! There is never any procrastination or irresolution about you, Jean. When will you ask?"

"Let me see. The flat won't hold more than eight without making it a crush. You, Francis and I are three. Grace and Foster, of course, and Stanton and Lucile."

"Only seven."

"For the eighth I shall invite London Thomson."

"Oh, Jean, that will be grand! Mortimer detests him. When will you ask them?"

"I'll telephone them late this afternoon. I must see how my refreshments materialize first."

"But they must previous engagements."

"Well, there are others!"

"Anyone, so as to have a party and show Mortimer," laughed Ethel.

Jean reddened a little and began to study her cookbook.

"What will you serve, Jean? A Dutch lunch, or—"

"Nothing of that nature, Ethel. I want something cool and dainty."

"As a panacea for your hot temper," said Ethel slyly.

"No; but I am always serving hot-banquet repasts; just because I live in a flat and Francis is an author and I am a power designer, it seems to be expected of us, but I am going to be orthodox now. I bought an ideal baker for the gas range yesterday and I am going to make a cake—a stereotyped layer cake—figs, I think; some nasturtium sandwiches, a cool and simple salad, coffee, olives and a loaf of pressed chicken, and one of those fancy loaves with fruit on top."

"Oh, yes, I know! Like those pictures in The Ladies' Home Journal, where the wifely things to serve and leave a cool, sweet, sickish sensation like ice cream soda, but we must be up and doing to get all these wonderful congratulations accomplished by evening. Hello, Francis," she called to a man slight in figure and hair who appeared in the doorway.

"Ethel, what infamous scheme are you and my little sister concocting now?"

"Just a simple, little entertainment for tonight, Francis, and we are arranging the menu."

"What is the occasion of such festivity?"

"Nothing special," answered Jean. "I am just going to ask Grace and Foster and one or two others. We've been very domestic lately and I thought it was time to live things up."

"That sounds very glib, Jean, but you are deep. So is your brother. He sees in this brilliant entertainment a means to snub poor old Mort."

"I don't know what you mean," responded Jean with hauteur.

"Yes, you do, Mortimer told me today what happened last night."

"What did he say?" asked Jean eagerly.

"He told me that you lost your temper and said all the mean things you could think of. I told him it was hard to believe it of my calm, serene, unflappable little sister. He replied that it was just as astonishing to him, but on the whole he was pleased, as it showed him you were human and vulnerable."

"Is he horrid?" exclaimed Ethel.

"How I hate him!" chimed in Jean.

Francis looked staggered.

"Deliver me from a woman's judgment," he said solemnly. "You'll have to include Mort in your little soiree, though, for he told me he would be around tonight."

"Did you ever see such impudence?" protested Jean. "You can just tell him, Francis, that I am entertaining this evening and that it won't be convenient for me to have him call."

"No!" laughed Francis. "Tell a close friend that he is not welcome!"

"Well, I don't care," said Jean. "I shall ask them all as a special favor to come very early, and then when he comes he will see I am receiving. He will be embarrassed and leave."

"Mort embarrassed? Not much. He'll stay and outstay the whole gang."

Francis strode away with a little tantalizing laugh.

"Will waylay Mortimer on his way

home from the office this afternoon and tell him you are giving a large, swell party this evening. Then he won't come," coaxed Ethel.

"Ethel, what would I do without you!"

"You had better be thinking what you will do with me just now. Shall we start the cake or the frappe glass first?"

Then there followed a time of delightful revelry amidst flour, sugar and eggs in the tiny kitchen.

"Mortimer Bradford must be of a very forgiving disposition, after all, Jean," said Ethel. "He's just a bit touchy. He took to show that he does not think what I say or do of any account. There, everything is done that can be until evening."

"You had better go and intercept Mr. Bradford now, and I will put away the cooking things."

Ethel went into the hall and there met Mortimer and Francis, who had just entered.

"Ethel," said the latter, "I sniff such telling tales!"

He looked in the dining room. On a table was laid forth the result of an afternoon's work. A most imposing cake, a loaf of pressed chicken, the materials for a salad, tomatoes and olives.

"Where's Jean?" demanded Mortimer.

"She's in the kitchen clearing up the cooking things."

The slamming of the kitchen door corroborated this statement, and in the clearing up, said Mortimer as he started down the hall.

He opened the door, walked into the kitchen, shut the door and planted himself against it. He was confronted by Jean, a very indignant, frow covered Jean, with sleeves caught up to her dimpled elbows, an absurd little white apron tied about her slender waist, and cheeks flushed not entirely by reason of proximity to the rolling pin as he appeared on the scene.

"Please, mum, don't brandish that weapon at me so fearfully, Jean, Jean," he added after a pause, "wasn't it lucky for me that you didn't have that rolling pin last night?"

Jean vouchsafed no notice of his remark or presence. She turned her back and began emptying the flour sifter.

"Jean," he resumed, "Francis says I am not booked for this evening's performance, so I thought I would come up for a moment."

No answer.

He crossed the tiny room in two strides, and stood beside her.

"Jean, I admit that I am everything you called me last night."

At this expression of humility there was just a shadow of relenting beneath her downcast lashes, but he killed it by remarking:

"But, then, Jean, your opinion of me gave me hope, for I have heard you say a hundred times that you hated me."

"So do I, Jean! That was why I was so glad when, after all those months of seeming severity, you flew into such a temper. I knew then you were not of milk and water. I know, too, Jean, that I loved you."

Again the relenting shadow. He put his arm about her.

"Oh, wait," she cried helplessly. "Wait—until I wipe my hands!"

"No," he said. "I like this evidence of domesticity."

"Oh, I say, Mort!" said Francis, peering through his near-sighted eyes as his sister and Mortimer came into the dining room, "did you know you were all covered with flour?"

Ethel gave an unmistakable, audible, vulgar snicker.

"You must be mistaken," said Mortimer, cheerily. "I am covered with happiness, but I am as hungry as a bear," he concluded, looking longingly at the tempting display on the dining table.

"So am I," agreed Francis, following his gaze. "Jean, have you issued your invitations yet?"

"No," she replied, "I haven't."

"How fortunate! Then, instead of having a party, let's sit down—the four of us—and eat up all this stuff."

"Oh, yes, Jean," urged Ethel, while Mortimer at once began a vigorous onslaught upon the pressed chicken.

"All right," said Jean, "but if you will wait a few moments I'll freeze the ice."

Mortimer laid down his fork.

"Freeze the ice!" he exclaimed. "Jean, you certainly have achieved wonders in an art direction, but what in the world do you contemplate such a paradoxical process as that for?"

"Stupid!" laughed Ethel. "She means a sherbet—ice-fruit and things, you know."

"No, he doesn't know," explained Francis. "The only kind of ice with which he is on intimate terms is cracked ice. Come back, Jean, I have something in the refrigerator that is just as cool and far more enticing."

"Of what are you thinking, Francis?" asked Ethel presently.

"Of a story I once read about a girl who gave a party for the express purpose of snubbing a certain young man."

"Afterwards she married the certain young man."

"I don't see why you should recall that now," said Jean witheringly and with flaming cheeks.

"I don't either," said Mortimer, innocently. "Jean didn't give a party, after all, you know."—Belle Maniates in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Royalty's Bills.

The biggest account in King Edward's household expenses, says L. O. Edwards, is for salaries and sundry items. This amounts to \$200,000 each quarter. The pay was made by the treasury, and then Sir Nigel Klugecott, who has been paymaster to the household of the King since 1901, sends out quarterly checks to officials and banks, who are paid in turn to pay the weekly wages bill and the tradesmen's accounts. Parliament also provides a quarterly sum of £3000 for repairs to Buckingham palace and Windsor.

With regard to his majesty's personal account the whereabouts is derived from three chief sources. The King has the larger share of the annual revenue of £1,000,000 voted for their majesties' private use, he receives about £60,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, and there are miscellaneous revenues from invested funds and other private sources.

King Edward's private income is £100,000 a year, and it is said that the business capacity of this mighty veteran has no fraud upon the King's banking account has ever been successfully engineered.

Health of American Miners.

There is some consolation in learning from the medical practitioners that the risk of death of miners by disease is less than in many other occupations. At least, the men who wield the pick, use the shovel, run the drill, or do other work underground, are seldom compelled to apply for sick leave. By sick leave is not meant to lay off for several days, but to rest the limbs and clear the brain after celebrating payday, which usually comes once a month.

Miners, especially in metal mines, are generally so constituted physically that continuous exercise in a fairly good at-

mosphere as to combat, by proper rest, the ailments which would ordinarily kill humanity. Most of the metal miners, who are among the best workers in the United States, have come from England, Ireland, Scotland and other mining centers. The health of these men on the whole is good, and as they are accustomed to live on a simple diet in a rugged country where the water is pure, the mortality from disease is comparatively small.

In coal mining, however, the deaths attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly bronchitis, are numerous. The coal miners include many Hungarians, Slavs, Poles and other foreigners who are susceptible to consumption. No doubt the inhalation of dust and the inherent in so many miners are the two factors most responsible for the propagation of the germ of bronchitis.—Mining World.

ENDING FEUDS.

Advancing Civilization Causes Decline in Mountaineers' Strifes.

"The ancient feud of the Hatfields and McCoys has about died out and the members of the opposing factions are baying."

ing in a very orderly way these days," said Frank Tryer, United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

Only the other day I had a chat with Devil Anse Hatfield, who lives in my district, and who is ordinarily a quiet fellow, but who was very angry with me because of the feudist families went a good way toward placing their mutual hatred, but I should say that the chief cause of the decline of the troubles was the pressure of an advancing civilization.

The encroachments of railroads and the increase of schoolhouses mean the death of the feud, and in a few years its practice will be a thing of the past.

"I can remember as a boy in my Kentucky home the greatest of all feuds this country ever knew, that between the Tollivers and Martins in Rowan county, that went on for years, and that the determination of the governor of the state, John Young Brown, gave guns to a party of men and sent them to the county seat, where the Tollivers and Martins were gathered, and the Tollivers had been running things for months in the county to suit themselves, and if anybody was bold enough to disapprove their acts he was promptly shot."

"The culmination of their outrages was the atrocious murder of two young boys, and it was that which led Gov. Brown to take this apparently extreme course."

"Well, to speak the whole truth, the Tollivers and Martins were able to keep the peace, and the Tollivers were a young man close of kin to the murdered boys. He told him and make a thorough job of the killing and shooting."

"When they finally stopped shooting twenty-one of the Tollivers lay on the ground cold in death, their bodies riddled with bullets."

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